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THE CHINA PRESS

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ANARCHY REIGNING IN ALL OF FINLAND, STOCKHOLM HEARS

Telegraph Lines Cut And Communication With Petrograd Off

FIGHTING HEAVY

Red Guards And White Guards In Battle At Viborg

SPLIT IN UKRAINE

Soviets Will Refuse To Recognise Separate Peace With Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 28.—Telegraphic communication with Petrograd has been interrupted since Sunday morning. It is reported that the Red Guards have cut the telegraph-lines and the whole of Finland is isolated. Complete anarchy reigns in Finland.

Petrograd, January 26.—The fighting between the Red Guards and the White Guards has grown in intensity at Viborg in Finland. The latter are drawn from the educated classes while the former consist of soldiers.

The sitting of the Finnish Diet which sent an ultimatum to Russia regarding the excesses of the soldiery has been broken up by the Socialists, who were supported by the fleet.

A telegram from Odessa states that a Military Revolutionary Committee has been formed and announces its intention of confiscating the property of the rich and also the deposits in the banks and private safes for the benefit of the unemployed.

Peace By Rada Opposed

An official telegram from Brest-Litovsk states that the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviets, established at Kharkoff as a rival to the Ukrainian Rada which is established at Kieff, have informed the Bolshevik representatives that the Rada does not represent the Ukrainian people but only the Governments of Kieff, Tchernikoff and part of Kursk, whereas the Ukrainian Soviets control Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson and the basin of the Donetz to the Black Sea and it is impossible for the Rada to supply anyone with wheat because the Soviets control the Governments which grow wheat and the means of communication.

Representatives of the Soviets will confer in the peace negotiations as part of the Russian delegation and they repudiate the treachery of the Ukrainian Rada in attempting to make a separate peace with the Central Powers. The President of the Russian Delegation has replied agreeing to discuss a common peace with the Ukrainian Soviets as part of the Russian Delegation.

Split Among Bolsheviki

London, January 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News states that a split has occurred among the Bolsheviki. The minority consider that Russia's weakness and isolation compel her to accept a separate peace while the majority, with the Social Revolutionaries of the Left, are prepared to take up Germany's challenge and enter on a period of Revolutionary defence. The ultimate decision lies with Trotsky.

Mr. Harold Williams, wiring from Petrograd, states that the Bolshevik newspapers admit that the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk exposed the intention of the German Government to annex the Western Provinces of Russia. They claim that knowledge of this fact is due to the Bolshevik efforts and explain that it does not matter if General Hoffmann carries out his threat to seize Reval, as that will merely expose to the German army and the German people the annexationist aims of their Government and lead to the overthrow of the existing regime in Berlin.

(Continued on Page 2)

Crown Prince Of Siam Starts Study In U.S.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM

Prince Praong Artit, twelve-year-old Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Siam, arriving in San Francisco from Japan. The prince of the land of elephants and cocoanuts is to study in America. His education will be under the supervision of the Siamese Minister at Washington.

HONGKEW CANTONESE TERRORISED BY BAND

Murders, Robberies, Kidnapping And Extortion Committed Against Rich Merchants

A veritable reign of terror is reported as holding sway among the more prominent and wealthy families of the Hongkew Cantonese community as a result of what is believed to be a wide and well organised conspiracy against them by Cantonese outlaws.

In the past few weeks two shopkeepers have been murdered, several armed robberies have been committed and a youth of at least one wealthy family is being held for ransom while another has disappeared under similar conditions, it is said, though the family will not confirm it. In almost every instance the victim has been a Cantonese.

The report which is circulating among the Chinese is that about a month ago a band of forty members of a Canton secret society, known as the San Her Wei and consisting of outlawed persons and ex-soldiers, came quietly into Shanghai and laid their wires for preying on their countrymen of the southern province. They are said to have opened a fantan gambling den in the Hongkong district as a start and, after it had been running a week, to have executed a rapid series of armed robberies in the place, following which they began a campaign of extortion among the Cantonese shopkeepers. In most cases the victims would rather suffer the loss than report the matter to the police, because of fear of consequences from the outlaws, and so the gang worked without much handicap.

In the case of the kidnapping the victim is a sixteen-year-old member of a wealthy ship-contractor's family. The lad disappeared about a fortnight ago and messages reaching his home reported that he was being held for $5,000 ransom. The members of the family refuse to discuss the matter, though admitting that the boy has disappeared. There is also a report current that the son of a compradore in a well-known foreign firm has been kidnapped and is being held for a large sum.

The police are investigating and it is said that several men suspected of being members of the gang have been arrested.

Hayashi Postpones His Return To Peking

Japanese Minister To China Puts Off Departure From China Indefinitely

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 28.—Baron Hayashi, who was expected to leave for Peking tomorrow, has postponed his departure to an indefinite date.

Mr. Rodger Loses His Suit Against Sweeps Partner; Is Personally Vindicated

$25,000 Libel Case Dismissed In Mixed Court; Plaintiff's Dealings With Wong Upheld

The $25,000 libel action brought by Mr. H. D. Rodger against T. L. Wong, a Chinese police interpreter, on allegations that the latter had caused slanderous reports about the division of the Champions Sweepstakes first prize, was dismissed by Assessor M. F. Perkins and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The judgment, while dismissing the action, reads as a vindication of Mr. Rodger's good faith in the handling of the winning ticket and in his dealing with Wong.

Mr. Rodger, following the decision, expressed himself as content with the outcome.

"My object in taking action against Wong," he said, "was to enable me to prove that the many rumors circulating regarding the division of the money won in the Champions were false. In the judgment given by the Court it is stated that I acted properly in selling the ticket and treated Wong honestly. Wong himself has said that I treated him fairly and honestly and that he did not wish anyone to think that I had treated him otherwise. As the rumors suggested that I had not given Wong his fair share, it was absolutely necessary for me to bring suit against Wong so that the true facts might be known."

The text of the judgment follows:

"This is an action for slander brought on allegations that the defendant made false and damaging statements to certain police officers at Louza Station subsequent to a race known as the Champions Sweepstakes, in which the plaintiff and defendant held an joint account eight tickets. A half interest in one of these tickets was sold for $10,000; and, as this ticket proved to be the winning ticket, a half of the prize of $79,000; or $39,500, together with the $10,000 already received, was divided between the plaintiff and the defendant. It is in connection with the facts pertaining to this incident that the present allegations have arisen.

"A large part of the time consumed in the several sittings of the Court was devoted to testimony as to whether the money with which the tickets were purchased was plaintiff's or defendant's. Now it is important to bear in mind that the issue for the Court is not to determine what is a lawful division of the proceeds of the ticket; and it is not its duty to pass on the good or bad taste of the parties with respect to such a division from a 'sporting' point of view; it is only to decide whether the defendant made false statements damaging to the plaintiff for which he can be held legally responsible.

"The alleged slanderous words are set forth in Paragraph 6 of plaintiff's petition, wherein it is averred that....the plaintiff herein paid for none of the said tickets himself, but claimed an interest in the said tickets for having purchased them and because they were in his possession.... If such a statement was made, and is false, it is obviously libelous; for the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn is that the plaintiff had taken advantage of his possession of the tickets to cheat the defendant out of a large portion of his winnings. The testimony, however, of the various police witnesses does not show that this statement, or the substance of such a statement, was made. On the other hand, it does affirmatively show that the defendant had informed them that it had been agreed between plaintiff and defendant that they were to hold these eight tickets on half shares. This arrangement is admitted by both parties and is confirmed by a letter addressed by defendant to plaintiff on November 11, and returned by plaintiff to defendant

(Continued on Page 2)

Cunarder Torpedoed; Passengers Saved

Only Four Stokers Lost When Big Liner Is Sunk By Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The Cunard Company's s.s. Andania (13,405 tons) outward bound with forty passengers and a crew of 200, was torpedoed off the coast of Ulster. All on board took to the boats and were picked up after an hour. It is hoped to bring the liner into port.

The survivors, who were landed on the coast of Antrim by the British patrol-ships, state that the ship was torpedoed amidships on the starboard side at ten o'clock on Saturday morning at the moment when boat-drill was about to be held. The explosion killed four stokers.

The vessel developed a bad list to starboard which made the launching of the boats very difficult. The survivors include women and babies.

Great indignation prevails in Spain concerning the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Giralda (2,194 tons) on the 26th when 36 miles west of La Guardia, on the west coast of Spain. The crew of the German submarine robbed the crew of the steamer, who were subsequently picked up and landed at Vigo.

JAPANESE CRUISER STRANDED IN STORM

Kasuga Aground On Island In Dutch East Indies But Is Salved

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 28.—The cruiser Kasuga, during a storm in the middle of January, stranded on one of the islands of the Dutch East Indies. Salvage was carried out with the full consent of the Dutch authorities. There was no loss of life.

Austria Is Anxious For Peace With U.S.

Restrained From Making Separate Treaty Only By Fear Of Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post wires that official circles know that Austria is anxious to conclude a separate peace with America but is restrained by fear of Berlin. Austria knows that bankrutcy awaits her after the war and that she can hope for financial help from Wall Street only. Moreover, the substantial sums sent home by Austrian emigrants are an asset she would like to preserve.

Amsterdam, January 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign affairs, told an Austrian delegation that his recent speech in the Reichsrath was communicated to President Wilson before delivery. The announcement was cheered.

The Pan-German press is furious concerning Count Czernin's attitude towards America, which is described as endangering Germany's interests.

SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLE REPORTED FROM BERLIN

Agitation Is On For General Strike But Vorwaerts Advises Against It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—Apparently there is more or less serious labor trouble in Berlin but only scraps of news are reaching neutral capitals.

Reports have reached Amsterdam that the Independent Socialists distributed pamphlets in the streets advising a general strike and several of the distributors were arrested.

The newspapers, including the Vorwaerts, advise workmen not to strike.

It is not clear whether an actual strike prevails.

Zurich, January 28.—A telegram from Vienna states that 3,000 demonstrators in Prague against the reduction of the flour rations by half smashed the shop windows and looted the goods. The police dispersed the rioters with difficulty. All the restaurants lack potatoes, vegetables and flour.

Italian Submarine On Guard In The Adriatic

Italian submarines long ago earned the title of "watchdogs of the Mediterranean." Their speed, ability to submerge quickly and the efficiency of their crews have contributed tremendously to Allied success in southern Europe. Here is a "close up" view of the deck of one of them. Note the slippery perches of members of the crew in evidence.

GERMANY TO LAUNCH U-BOATS AGAINST U. S.

Will Try To Cut Off Reinforcements To French Front, Says Baker

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 27.—Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly review, says:

"As the time approaches when the enemy will endeavor to strike a decisive blow on the West front, it must be emphasised that he will not content himself with a mere military operation on a large scale. During the last fortnight the enemy submarines have been recalled to their home port to be refitted and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken will be launched against our lines of communication with France in order to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our armies and food supplies for our Allies."

The Secretary of War's review speaks of renewed activity on the Western front, including the region bordering the North Sea, where there has been severe fighting. "A carefully co-ordinated British operation, in concert with the land batteries in the area north of Ypres, subjected the German defences at Ostend and in the surrounding country to a severe bombardment. The British did not attempt any infantry action."

The Secretary of War mentions that the attack upon the French at Nieuport, cabled on the 23rd., was more than a simple raid, being a sharp reaction to the aforementioned British attack.

Referring to Italy, he expresses the opinion that the enemy has temporarily abandoned the attempt to reach the plains and he thinks the Austrians are planning to shift the attack further west.

Mr. Baker concludes: "The general strike in Vienna and the other upheavals in the Monarchy will inevitably react on the general situation."

80 DUTCH SHIPS NOW IN U.S. HARBORS TAKEN

Washington, Jan. 21.—The U.S. Government has chartered upwards of eighty Dutch vessels now in American ports.

FENG BACK IN PEKING SATISFIED WITH TRIP

President Met By Officials On Return From Visit To Tuchuns

President Feng Kuo-chang arrived in Peking yesterday afternoon at 1.40 o'clock after his rapid trip to Tientsin, Tsinanfu and Pengpu, according to a Peking telegram. He was greeted at the station by all the Cabinet Ministers and military as well as civil officials. He expressed satisfaction over his mission and was hurried back to the Presidential Palace after chatting with the officials.

Members of his staff say that a definite understanding has been reached with General Tsao Kun, Chang Hsun-chi and Ni Shih-chung and his mission is generally considered successful. It is expected that a mandate for the armed suppression of Hunan will soon be promulgated, as the secretariat of the President has already prepared the draft of the order.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 29.—Presumably owing to the satisfactory results of his discussions with the Military Governors of Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu, the President has altered his plans and is returning to Peking without visiting Nanking and Hankow.

After consultation with the Military Governor of Chihli, General Tsao Kun, President Feng Kuo-chang proceeded to Tsinanfu, where he conferred with General Chang Huai-chi, the Governor of Shantung, for four hours. Then both went on to Pengpu, where they met the Military Governor of Kiangsu, Li Hsun, and discussed the situation.

President Feng Kuo-chang is expected to reach Peking at 3 p.m. today.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.7 and the minimum 25.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44.4 and 19.2.

HERTLING'S REPLY SEVERELY RAPPED IN THE REICHSTAG

Socialist Deputies Demand Repudiation of Fatherland Party Element

BLUNT THREATS

Government Doomed Unless It Changes Attitude, Says Scheidemann

TIRPITZ IS BLAMED

Kuhlmann And Czernin Return To Brest-Litovsk Parley

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 27.—The debate in the Reichstag continued on Saturday. The speakers, as on the previous day, were generally critical, even the Pan-Germans not venturing to air violent annexationist views.

The Socialist Deputy David and the Progressive Deputy Naumann demanded a definite pronouncement by the Government on the subject of Belgium, serious consideration of President Wilson's peace proposals, repudiation of undisciplined advocates of conquest like Admiral von Tirpitz and the Fatherland Party and better guarantees of the right of self-determination for the peoples on the border.

Baron von Kuhlmann, in reply, promised to do his best to broaden the representative bodies in the occupied territories. As the result of this debate he would resume the difficult negotiations at Brest-Litovsk with an increased certainty that they would result in an honorable peace.

Return To Brest-Litovsk

The German papers announce that Count Czernin and Baron von Kuhlmann returned to Brest-Litovsk yesterday.

During the debate in the Reichstag following Count Hertling's speech, (? Herr Scheidemann) said that their boast in 1916 that the U-boats would give them victory seemed to have proved an empty one. The most visible effect of their submarinism had been the entry of America into the war. "Now marvellous stories are being circulated about the coming great offensive on the Western front, but, supposing Paris and Calais are taken, we shall still have to fight America. General Hoffmann's speech at Brest-Litovsk kindled the strike movement in Austria. Not a single cry has been heard in Vienna against the Emperor of Austria but the Kaiser is openly insulted there. These Pan-Germans will make Germany lose her last friend."

Threat By Scheidemann

Herr Scheidemann warned the Government that if it did not rid itself of such patriots and did not secure peace with Russia, it would be hurled from power, so serious was the feeling of the people at the prospect of new bloodshed in the spring.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung rebukes the German press for lack of political prudence in criminally contrasting the speeches made by Count Hertling and Count Czernin. It endeavors to disprove the imputation that serious differences have been revealed between Berlin and Vienna.

Paris, January 27.—Le Matin remarks that Count Hertling in his speech in the Reichstag mentions the territories and points of vantage held by Germany but says not a word about those owned by the Allies, thus adulterating the actual facts.

Le Matin adds that, should the Allies make a statement of their advantages and power, their balance would compare favorably with that of the Central Empires. All continents are shut against Germany, who is like a besieged citadel, the occupants of which, by sallies, have widened the zone of investment but who, nevertheless, remain invested. Germany's future existence depends entirely on those who encircle her and she suffers the experience that, even with Russia in full anarchy, she can arrive at no satisfactory result with that country and therefore still less so with the countries whose military power keeps increasing.

NEED MUTUAL SYMPATHY BETWEEN CHIEF AND MEN

Relations Of Leaders And Subordinates Discussed By Engineering Society Speaker

Relationship of mutual sympathy between chief and subordinate formed the chief theme of argument in a novel paper read by Mr. W. F. Tyler before the Engineering Society of China in the Royal Asiatic Society's hall yesterday evening. Mr. J. S. S. Cooper was in the chair and the paper was followed by an interesting discussion and a vote of thanks to the speaker.

The title of Mr. Tyler's paper was "The Chief and His Subordinate." He explained that the subject was not selected as one he felt he had a mission to deal with and that he adopted it mainly on account of the president's expressed wish for subjects lending themselves to discussion. He dealt briefly with the subject of the necessary qualifications for chiefship and went into some detail regarding the different kinds of value of services. Then taking up the argument for mutual sympathies he made the following interesting points, of which these are brief excerpts:

"A chief occupies his position on account—apart from opportunity and interest—of a combination of certain characteristics, the qualities of which are not necessarily of a pre-eminent degree. It is the combination that counts more than pre-eminence in any one particular.

"This art of justification goes a very long way towards the making of a chief. It may even be said that an indifferent judgment convincingly expressed has a higher practical value than the best possible judgment which is inarticulate.

"It has to be admitted that there are many cases where a consideration of relative business values becomes in practice so difficult that one can compare the difficulty to that of determining whether the degree of blueness of sky was more or less than the degree of sweetness of a pudding!

"There are two widely divergent systems of relationship getween chief and subordinate, and we can see them exemplified to an exceptional degree in the conditions of the present world-war. The one is the relationship of mutual sympathy; the other is the relationship of power on one side and fear on the other. Under one the chief is a leader; under the other he is a driver.

"Men can be led to do things to which they cannot be driven. It is also true that men—at all events some men—can be driven to do things which they could not be led to do.

"Sympathy is not merely a moral quality; it is not merely an expedient of leadership; its existence and its increase is in conformity with an irresistible biological law. The laws of physics are rigid and allow no departure from them. The laws of biology are elastic and allow wide departures from them which departures are corrected by the law.

"In the present world-war we are viewing the operation of such an elastic law. We are seeing a stupendous operation of that law of sympathy and the stupendous operation of that law in remedying that departure. That is what the situation boils down to in its ultimate analysis.

"Every species is irrevocably committed, as a species, to a certain evolutionary track. Individuals may step off that track—and conceivably, in a sense, secure a benefit to themselves; but for the species as a whole the track marked out for it is irrevocable.

"We see the whole world in arms, the major part fighting for what in its essence is the cause of right against wrong and of sympathy and altruism against unbridled selfishness.

"It is entirely false to consider that sympathy is a sign of weakness. Sympathy can march with all the attributes of strength—with firmness, decision and severity. Any idea to the contrary is based on the fact that weakness is prone to an unwise manifestation of sympathy.

"If it be desirable that a chief be sympathetic towards his subordinates, it is equally important that the subordinates have the same sentiment towards him. It is the combination of the two that determines the relative leading and driving forces necessary in the organisation.

"Like other qualities of the mind, sympathy depends on innate conditions and on conditions of early training. A man possesses a certain quantity of sympathy, and no exercise of his will power will give him materially more. To the extent that successful chiefs are defective in this quality to the same extent will they perforce be drivers and not leaders."

Anarchy Reigns In All Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile the Bolsheviki are dallying with a scheme for resisting the German advance by creating a highly paid volunteer army to engage in a Holy War on all imperialisms. They are also waiting to see the red flag raised in Austria and believe that Petrograd is destined to become the capital of a Federation of Soviet Republics.

Amsterdam, January 27.—A telegram from Vienna states that there has been heavy fighting for several days between the Ukrainian and Bolshevik troops at Luck (Lutzk), which the Ukrainians are endeavoring to capture. The Bolshevik commander asked for the assistance of the commander of the Austro-Hungarian troops in the district, who refused.

Queensland Menaced By Serious Floods

Town Of Mackay Submerged And Heavy Loss Of Life Feared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brisbane, January 29.—The rivers in North Queensland are swollen torrents, miles of country are flooded and all communication from Gladstone to Rockhampton and as far north as Cairns is practically held up. The downpour continues, making the outlook still graver.

Melbourne, January 27.—There have been extremely heavy rains at Mackay in Queensland. It is reported that the town has been completely submerged and an appalling loss of life is feared.

NET SALT REVENUE FOR YEAR $70,627,249

Represents Decrease Compared With 1916 But Increase Over 1915

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 29.—The net salt revenue paid into the Group Banks during 1917 was $70,627,249, a decrease of $1,813,310 as compared with 1916 but an increase of $1,349,713 as compared with 1915. All the obligations secured on the Sal, Gabelle have been met in full and the surplus released in 1917 amounted to $68,613,370.

WEST FRONT REPORTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy raided an advanced post northeast of Langemarck. Three of our men are missing.

We dispersed a strong hostile reconnoitring party southeast of Leverguier.

The hostile artillery was active southwest of Cambral, northward of Lens and in the Passchendaele sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We dispersed by our fire a party of the enemy approaching our lines southward of Lens.

Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one enemy machine.

We bombed the railway-station and communications of Treves at mid-day. All our machines have returned.

Paris, January 28.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

"We carried out successful raids on the enemy's lines in Champagne and north of St. Mihiel and brought back some prisoners."

Mr. Rodger Loses Sweeps Libel Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

duly initialled in his own handwriting:

(Copy of letter)
517 Boone Road, Shanghai.
Nov. 11, 1917.

H. D. Rodger, Esq.,
Dear Sir:

Please let me the numbers of the eight champion tickets which you have bought on my behalf, the proceeds of which, if luck falls on us, will be shared in proportion between you and me.

A stamped envelope is herewith enclosed, which may be used for answer.

Thanking you very much for the trouble,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sgd.) T. L. Wong.
(Sgd.) Nos 3883-4-5-6-7-8-9-70
H. D. R.

"It is thus clear that the defendant made known to the officers at Louza Station that these tickets were held on a Joint Account; and the only reasonable inferences which can be properly drawn therefrom as to the conduct of the plaintiff must be predicated on the rights thus created. It will be evident, then, that the question of whose money was put into the tickets is one quite irrelevant to the issue; for it must be obvious to the man in the street that the two parties having agreed to go half shares, their rights are thereafter determined on that basis and do not depend on how or why they went half shares. If they did thus depend, such an arrangement would be unintelligible and contradictory in its terms.

Wong's False Statement

"The defendant, having made known this all important relation, cannot be held responsible for unreasonable inferences, or for later distortions thereof. This covers and disposes of such portions of Paragraph 6, precedent to that above quoted, as relate to statements admitted by defendant to have been falsely made with reference to the origin of the sum invested in the tickets and for making which he offers in excuse that he, as a police interpreter, did not wish it to be known that he had any relations of the sort with an attorney. (I feel that I should here insert that the plaintiff has stated in evidence that he did not know the defendant's occupation and had the impression that he was a Chinese lawyer).

"The remaining part of the alleged slander contained in Paragraph 6 is that 'the plaintiff herein sold one-half of the said winning ticket for $10,000 Mex. without the defendant's knowledge, consent or ratification; that the defendant is entitled and should receive a full half share of the entire prize, or half of $79,000, etc., etc.....'

"The defendant's answer is a general denial with respect to Paragraph 6; but the defense actually made as to this portion of Paragraph 6 appears to be substantially that this represents the true situation. The plaintiff has himself stated in evidence that he agreed to sell half the ticket to Mr. Arnhold before he saw the defendant. Consent must be previous or subsequent; and subsequent consent is ratification. It is clear therefore that the plaintiff agreed to sell the half-ticket without the knowledge or previous consent of the defendant; and the matter for consideration is reduced to the question of ratification.

"Is not the defendant's statement to the officers at Louza Station that the half-ticket was sold without notice to him, in view of all the circumstances, substantially saying that he never agreed to the sale; and, if so, was he entitled to make such an expression?

"Now, if the defendant had stated that he never received a cent from the plaintiff he would have made a statement the truth or falsity of which could, in this case, have been absolutely determined. When, however, it is claimed that there was not an agreement to the sale of the half-ticket, there is involved not only the matter of the determination of the existence of certain facts, but also the matter of an opinion as to whether, if certain facts are so, an agreement did take place. It is possible that a third party might agree with the plaintiff and a fourth with the defendant; or that a lower court might find in favor of one and a court of appeal sustain the other. When, then, the element of opinion enters, the matter is a dispute; and the disagreement of the parties is nothing other than the legitimate expression of opinion; unless the evidence before the Court is of such a conclusive character as to preclude the element of opinion and to satisfy the Court that the person giving expression thereto was acting in bad faith and stating what he himself did not believe to be so.

"In the case under consideration, there is evidence on the part of the plaintiff and several of his witnesses that the defendant had expressed himself as satisfied to leave the matter of the ticket in plaintiff's hands, that he raised no objection at the time to what was done, that the total proceeds of the winnings were made known to him, and that, after certain deductions for charity, he was offered, and accepted, a check for $24,500, which was the same amount as the plaintiff received. The defendant denies making any such positive expression; and is not over explicit as to what he did say or did not say.

There is, however, no evidence to show that the plaintiff and the defendant had a definite understanding concerning the details of the transaction as to the sale of the half-ticket to Mr. Arnhold—whether shortly before or shortly after the race appears irrelevant to this issue; nor does it appear that during the hour or so thereafter, up to the time of the payment of the checks, that this was discussed. If then, the defendant either explicitly or substantially claimed that he did not agree to such sale, I think it may clearly be taken that this is no more than the legitimate expression of an opinion, in which he may be right or he may be wrong—a matter on which the court is not called to pass—in however bad taste such an expression may come from one who had just acquired a fortune and who was indebted to the plaintiff for at least what was undeniably the wisest course in the handling of the ticket for the benefit of their joint interest. But such an expression bears of itself no reflection upon the honesty of the plaintiff; but merely suggests a claim, however ill or well founded such a claim might be.

"In dismissing this suit, the Court will take occasion to say that there is nothing to show that the plaintiff in the division of the proceeds of the winning ticket was other than absolutely honest in such transaction; and such is in fact the affirmative opinion of the Court."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 31
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna .....Feb. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M...Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Feb. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yeiko Maru Feb. 7
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Feb. 2

THE EDITOR of a well-known magazine in response to an inquiry said: "There is no better investment in the country for a small sum than a savings bank account, and you will make no mistake in keeping your money there until you accumulate a larger amount."

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road.
$1 opens a Savings Account.
$50 opens a Checking Account.

You will not suggest to yourself—
"This will not be a smoking-day"

when a user of
SUNSET
LIMITED
CIGARETTES
FINEST VIRGINIA
TOBACCO

Long Experience — Personal Care — Skill, embodied in every detail of the manufacture
PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT, FLAVOR-RETAINING TINS OF FIFTY
Ask and see that you get them!
"A Better Cigarette a Little Lower-Priced".
Tobacco Products Corporation,
Sg. Peking Road,
SHANGHAI.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 NANKING ROAD

OFFICES TO LET
TO LET on Nanking Road,
Building suitable for offices or store.

HOMES FOR SALE
Newly constructed residences in both settlements, all modern conveniences, flush closets, garage, tennis lawns, etc.

HOUSES FOR RENT
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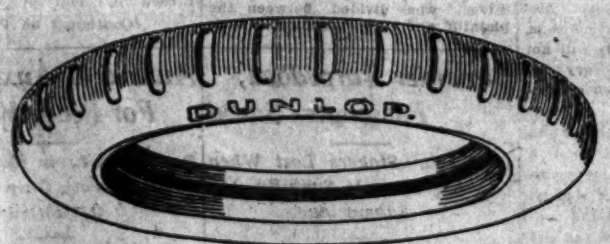

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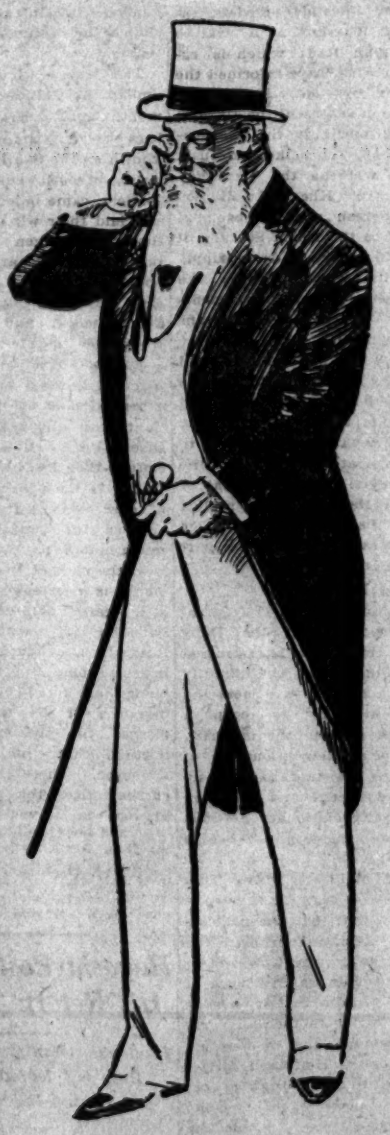

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CLOSED MARKETS IS GERMAN NIGHTMARE

Raw Materials For Factories A First Consideration After War

TRADE RIGHTS CHIEF AIM

They Will Be Sought In Preference To Territory Or Indemnity

By Herbert Corey

Zurich, Switzerland, December 15.—One great weight presses on every German breast. That is the fear of what may happen in the days immediately following the declaration of peace.

"We can get along without colonies or indemnities or new territories," is the way the thinking German feels nowadays, "but we must have raw materials as soon as the war is over."

Here is a prophecy: When the green cloth is laid on the peace table Germany will fight more vigorously for raw materials—at once, pronto, tout de suite—than for anything else the world has to offer. A victorious Germany will demand "favored nation" clauses with every nation in the world upon whom she can impose terms. She will not stick on monetary indemnities, but will take her loot in the form of pocketpicking privileges for the next half century.

To Concentrate On Trade

A defeated Germany will whine. She realises that unless she has access to the world's supply of raw materials on approximately equal terms with her competitors, the magnificent industrial fabric she built up in forty years of peace will come to the ground of its own weight. In place of that dream of world dominion, which her industrials have dreamed even more persistently than her politicals, she will be the world's pauper. Her whine will be a most logical and tear-compelling whine, but it will be a whine. If it succeeds, any consequent shame will be held justified in German eyes.

It is safe to venture upon another prophecy. The day that it is safe for the German flag to go again upon the sea, the German mercantile fleet will set sail from Hamburg and Bremen for the ends of the earth. Most of the ships will go empty. The "dumping" campaign once feared now seems as improbable as revival meetings in China. Germany has no raw materials with which to manufacture goods to be dumped. The goods she has manufactured are either being used up by the people or are being remanufactured to meet the day's needs. The German ships will scurry abroad in a maddened search for copper and cotton and manganese and a thousand other things in order to set the German factories going again.

All Industries Destroyed

It is probably not possible for anyone at a distance to realise the thorough-going manner in which the highly specialised industries of Germany have been destroyed. Even here on the Swiss border and listening to those in immediate touch it is difficult to visualise the situation or to credit the stories toln. For three years nothing has been made in Germany except war material, broadly speaking. The Germans are wearing out their old clothes and are living on the plainest food. There has been no need for many of these factories and they have consequently been turned into munition works.

The cotton spinning industry is done, for the time being. Not one mill in ten, I am told, is running one day a week. The same may be said of every industry except the rare ones which directly furnish a war need.

PLANE EVERY 9 1-2 MINUTES

All Processes Of Construction Are Under One Roof

(From the Scientific American)

Somewhere in America there has been erected a one-story building devoted to the construction of airplanes, which, so far as we know, is the greatest structure of its kind in existence. It reaches 900 feet in one direction and 1,300 feet or, say, a quarter of a mile, in the other direction, and the whole of this area is covered by a single roof and contains, except for a fire partition wall, a single shop.

The layout of the plant upon this vast floor space has been so arranged that the raw materials, in the shape of sawn spruce, brought here mainly from the forests of Oregon, enter the building at one end, and the finished planes leave it at the other end—the material moving from stage to stage and from machine to machine as the work proceeds.

Now, if the supply of motors keeps the pace with the output of planes, when the factory is being run to its full capacity, this will mean that a complete airplane could be wheeled out of the factory and take flight in the air, every nine-and-a-half minutes of an 8-hour day.

In this building is enough lumber to lay a plank one inch thick and 12 inches wide from Boston to a point 200 miles west of Omaha, Neb. Furthermore, the brick employed in this 1-story building would be sufficient to build a wall 12 inches thick entirely around the Woolworth Building up to a height of 300 feet.

KIPLING'S NEW POEM COUNSELS COURAGE

Using Bunyan Text, He Assails 'Present-Comfort Shirks' And 'Brittle Intellectuals'

The Christmas number of Land and Water contains a poem by Kipling entitled "The Holy War." It has for its text the following quotation from Bunyan's "Holy War": "For here lay the excellent wisdom of him that built Mansoul, that the walls could never be broken down nor hurt by the most mighty adverse potentate unless the townsmen gave consent thereto." Following are four verses from the poem.

A tinker out of Bedford,
A vagrant oft in quod,
A private under Fairfax,
A minister of God,
Two hundred years and thirty
Ere Armageddon came;
His single hand portrayed it,
And Bunyan was his name.

He mapped for those who follow
The world in which we are—
"The famous town of Mansoul"
That takes the holy war.
Here true and traitor people
The gates along her wall.
From Eye gate unto Feel gate
John Bunyan showed them all.

Likewise the Lords of Looseness
That hamper faith and works,
The perseverance-doubters,
The present-comfort shirks,
And brittle intellectuals,
Who cracked beneath a strain—
John Bunyan met the helpful set
In Charles the Second's reign.

Now he hath left his quarters
In Bunhill Fields to lie,
The wisdom that he taught us
Is proven prophecy:
One watchword through our armies,
One answer from our lands—
"No dealings with Diabolus
As long as Mansoul stands."

Part Of Rainbow Division On Its Farewell March In New York

Part of the Rainbow Division of National Guard units, representing thirty-three States, now announced to have safely arrived in France, on its farewell review in New York before departure.

YARD AND SHIP BOTH BUILT IN 7 MONTHS

Steel Vessel Launched In Los Angeles Which Was Contracted For In May

Washington, December 16.—A telegram to the Shipping Board today told of the launching at Los Angeles of the first of eight steel merchant ships contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to be built there. The vessel is of 8,800 tons capacity, and was ordered May 12 from S. L. Napthaly.

Turning out the vessel within seven months when the yard in which it was built had to be constructed after the contract was let was hailed by Shipping Board officials as demonstrating what American industry can do in an emergency.

One vessel contracted for by the Fleet Corporation already has been launched, but it came from the yard at Seattle which has been in operation for many years.

CONCRETE SHIPS IN FAVOR

They Are Quick To Build And Cost Is Low

In connection with the drastic simplification of design in shipbuilding for the war emergency, there is room for serious experiments in the use of concrete, states the Daily Chronicle. Reinforced concrete is already in use for barges; and though the inferiority of its tensile strength to that of steel imposes some limit on the size of vessels which it is practicable to build of it, there is no scientific obstacle to its use for ships of a serviceable tonnage.

It would be necessary to build them on a more rectilineal pattern than those now in vogue; but the straightening of ships' lines—their construction in the form of a rectangular box with a simple bow and stern fitted on to it—must be adopted even for steel ships, if the full benefits of standardisation are to be obtained.

The immediate advantages of concrete shipbuilding are several; in the present dearth of steel the use of concrete would increase our shipbuilding material; and concrete construction—especially if a series of vessels were built of one design—should take less than half the time, and far less skilled labor. A concrete ship would need a heavier hull, but it should be cheaper than a steel ship to build, much cheaper to repair, without cost for painting, and longer-lived.

WILSON POPULAR IN BRITAIN

Pictures of President Prominently Displayed Throughout Kingdom

John Lane, the publisher, writes to the London Times as follows:

If the popularity of a public man may be gauged by the number of portraits of him displayed in the shops and public buildings and indeed in private houses, President Wilson is easily the first at the present moment in England. In the last two months I have visited the following cities and towns: Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Leicester, Nottingham, Chippenham, Cirencester, Malmesbury, Brighton, Worthing, Barnstaple, Bideford, Taunton, Plymouth and Torquay, and I have been much struck with the number and prominence of President Wilson's portraits. This should be very gratifying to our great ally.

French Airmen At Funeral Of Guynemer On German Invitation

La Nazione, of Florence, has received from Paris the following particulars respecting the funeral of the famous French aviator, Guynemer, who fell behind the enemy lines, says the Labor Leader.

"The disappearance of Guynemer was made known throughout the whole of the French air service, but no news of his death was to hand until on one of the French aerodromes a German aeroplane dropped a package. This package contained a uniform, a pocket case, and a letter. The uniform, which was blood-stained, belonged to the heroic and unfortunate aviator.

"In the pocket case were bank notes.

"The letter came from the commander of the German aviation corps on the Western front. It contained an invitation to the French aviation corps to come and assist at the obsequies of Guynemer. The most complete security and absolute liberty of passage over the lines of fire were guaranteed, both for the journey, out and return. It was expressly stated that the French aviators could fly close to the ground. No shot would be fired.

"On the day fixed, at dawn, 15 French aviators, an entire squadron, with a captain at the head, traversed the enemy lines and made for the place indicated in the letter of invitation.

A Strange Gathering

"After descending, the aviators, accompanied by their adversaries, made for the village close by where the body of Guynemer lay. In the modest church Frenchmen and Germans joined together in the religious ceremony, which was brief but moving. Wreaths sent, in some cases by the families of the German aviators, were then placed upon the coffin.

"In the adjoining cemetery a German officer paid tribute to the fallen aviator. Nor was a tribute of homage to French aviation omitted. The officer declared that German aviation felt itself to be disciple of the French, who were masters of courage and hardihood in the realm of aeronautics. 'Germany,' he added, 'will never forget Guynemer.'

"Many eyes were wet. Many were the handclasps when the ceremony finished. Thereupon the guide accompanied the Frenchmen to the field where their machines were which, during the ceremony, had been refilled with petrol, starting the engines, and got ready for return.

"An hour afterwards the French aviators descended behind their own lines."

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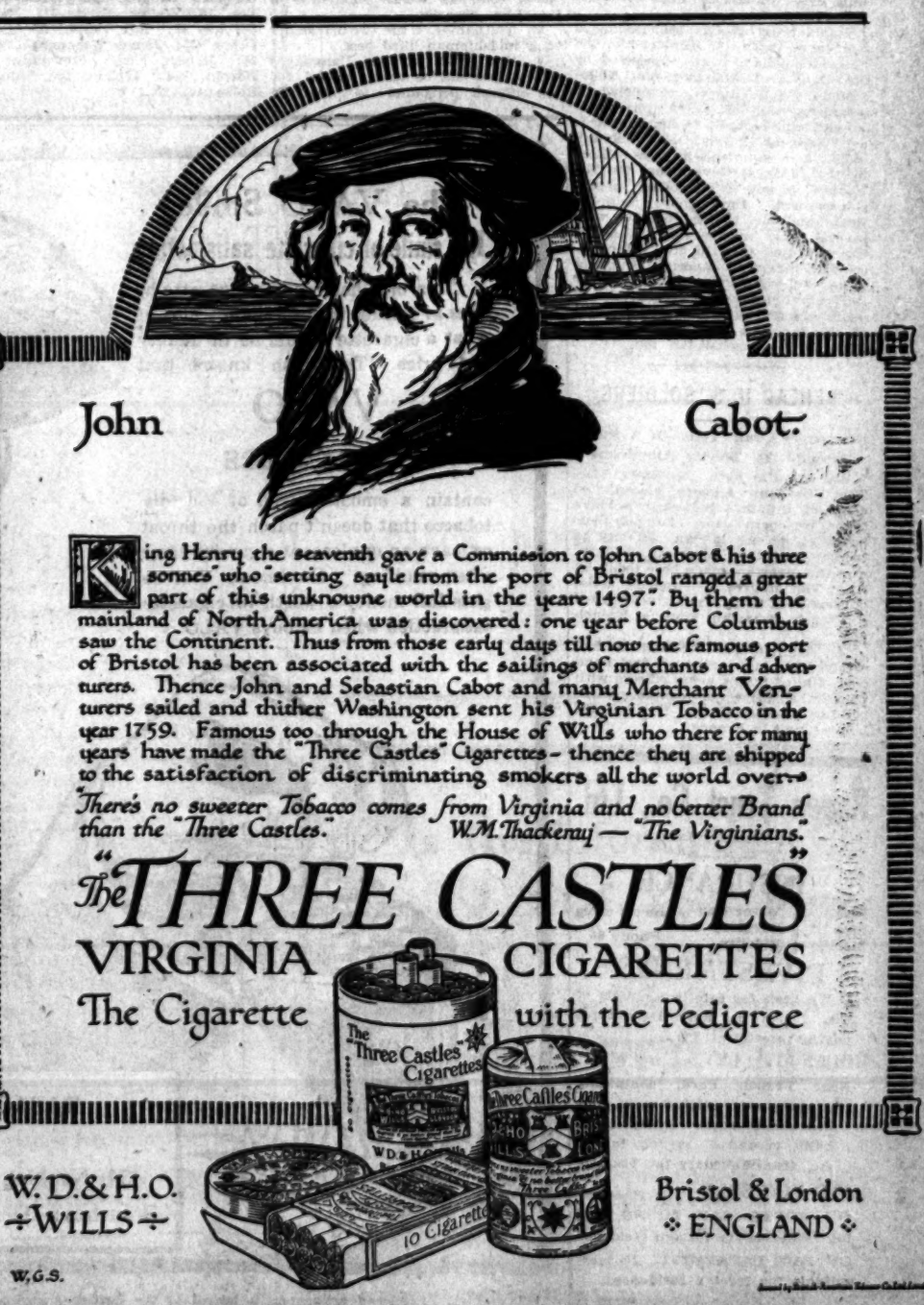

King Henry the seaventh gave a Commission to John Cabot & his three sonnes "who setting sayle from the port of Bristol ranged a great part of this unknowne world in the yeare 1497." By them the mainland of North America was discovered: one year before Columbus saw the Continent. Thus from those early days till now the famous port of Bristol has been associated with the sailings of merchants and adventurers. Thence John and Sebastian Cabot and many Merchant Venturers sailed and thither Washington sent his Virginian Tobacco in the year 1759. Famous too through the House of Wills who there for many years have made the "Three Castles" Cigarettes - thence they are shipped to the satisfaction of discriminating smokers all the world over.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "Three Castles." W.M. Thackeray — "The Virginians."

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
The Cigarette with the Pedigree

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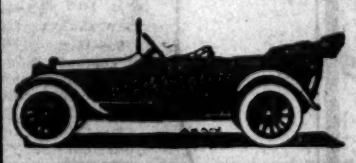

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UCHIDA PLANS SHIP LINE TO AMERICA

Six To Eight Boats Will Maintain Semi-Monthly Service On Atlantic

ROUTE TO OPEN SOON

Seattle And San Francisco As Well As Yokohama And Kobe To Be Served

Tokio, January 22.—Emerging from the life of a junior clerk with a monthly salary not exceeding Y100 to the presidency of his own firm with an aggregate capital of more than Y10,000,000 is the business career during the last three years of Mr Shinya Uchida, president of the Uchida Steamship Company of Kobe.

How he should best dispose of this quickly amassed fortunes made a hard-nut to crack and puzzled this narikin shipowner for several months. For he is anxious to entrench himself so that he will not lose his fortunes when the war is ended.

With a view to finding out how the wealthy business men in America and Europe are disposing of their fortunes Mr. Uchida sent several of his men abroad. His investigation lasting over many months led him to decide to develop trade and economic relation between America and Japan. With this view in mind Mr. Uchida is now contemplating the inauguration of a direct service between America and Japan with at least from six to eight ships in commission, thus maintaining semi-monthly service on the Pacific.

To Call At Seattle And 'Frisco

Among the principal ports of call in Japan are Kobe and Yokohama and those in America are Seattle and San Francisco, thus performing a triangle service. Arrangements for opening the branches in San Francisco and Seattle have already been made. Although the headquarters of his firm is located in Kobe, where he started his business career, Mr. Uchida is now planning several large enterprises in Yokohama including a shipbuilding plant. As Mr. Uchida has a sufficient number of ships to operate the new line, also capital and men, practically almost all plans are now ready and the new service is expected to be started in the quite near future.

Mr. Uchida is also proposing to engage widely in trade between America and Japan. Besides two branches in San Francisco and Seattle Mr. Uchida has made arrangements to open a branch in New York and several more will be opened in principal industrial centers in America.

Departments To Co-operate

Thus three departments in his firm comprising the shipping, shipbuilding and trading, and all having inseparable relations are going to co-operate for the accomplishment of his big program bringing Japan and America into closer financial and economic relations.

Rapid progress has been made in connection with the construction of the shipbuilding yard projected by Mr. Uchida in Hashimoto-cho, Yokohama. When it is completed 6 steamers, each of 12,000 tons deadweight, will be built in his shipyards in Yokohama yearly. Mr. Uchida's ability and experience is now utilised by the Japanese Government for Mr. Uchida is now a councillor of the Government Emergency Shipping Board and Mr. Uchida together with several other members of the Board has now and then to give his counsel with regard to important shipping issues subjected for deliberation by the government. He is scarcely 30 years old and is said to be still full of the innocent odes of his school life. He is a baseball fan, too.

BEHEAD U. S. SOLDIERS

Newspaper Man Tells Of German Attempt To Terrify Americans

An Atlantic port, December 14.—That German soldiers decapitated some of the first American soldiers taken prisoners and hanged their heads on poles, in an attempt to terrify the other American soldiers, was the assertion made here today by C. A. Van Maurer, a newspaper artist of New York City, who arrived aboard a French steamship from a French port.

Mr. Van Maurer declared he had received his information at first hand from United States army officers with whom he came in contact while serving in the Morgan-Harges ambulance unit in France.

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ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

Pretty Salvation Army Workers Soon To Leave For France

A group of pretty Salvation Army workers photographed at the New York headquarters ready to leave for service with the American army in France. They will aid the soldiers in many ways, from holding religious services to writing love letters to the girl back home. The women members of the party will repair the clothes of the boys when not otherwise engaged.

What U. S. Navy Men Like Best To Read

Make Known Favorite Authors In Answer To Department Quiz

The Navy Department is interested in securing larger libraries on ships and in training stations for the increasing number of young men enlisting in the service. Recently Secretary Daniels appointed a Library Board, composed of Admiral Palmer, Chaplain Frazier and Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, and they have undertaken, first of all, to find out what are the favorite books that young men read? As the first step to ascertain this perference, Dr. Smith, head of the Department of English at the Naval Academy, submitted four propositions on this matter to the Fourth Class midshipmen—who entered the Academy in September—for the purpose of collecting a practical list of books and magazines for the libraries of battleships. In answer the midshipmen were asked to submit:

1. The titles of the two books each man liked best.
2. The names of two authors whose complete works should be in the ships' libraries.
3. The names of the two magazines each midshipman liked best.
4. The two foreign languages which it would be most helpful for the enlisted personnel to study in some of the various manuals published for soldiers and sailors abroad.

The number voting in this quiz was 716, and with Shakespeare and the Bible excluded the answer showed that two books which led are "Sea Wolf," by Jack London, and "Call of the Wild," by Jack London. The two authors preferred are O. Henry and Mark Twain. The two foreign languages, French and Spanish.

The preference shown by the 716 voting and the number of votes cast are:

Books (Shakespeare and the Bible excluded)—"Sea Wolf," Jack London, 63; "Call of the Wild," Jack London, 55; "Treasure Island," R. L. Stevenson, 51; "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain, 45; "Over the Top" A. G. Empey, 44; "Huckleberry Finn,' Mark Twain, 31; "When a Man's a Man," H. B. Wright, 25; Poems, Rudyard Kipling, 25; "Two Years Before the Mast," R. H. Dana Jr., 23; "Virginian," Owen Wister, 23; "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells, 23; "Three Musketeers," Alexander Dumas, 21; "First Hundred Thousand," Ian Hay (Captain Beith), 21; "Spell of the Yukon," Robert Service, 19; "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne, 19.

Languages—French, 664; Italian, 122; Spanish, 509; German, 19; Norwegian 3; Russian, 9; Danish, 1; Chinese 1.

Authors—O. Henry 361; Mark Twain, 176; Jack London, 148; Rudyard Kipling, 102; Edgar Allen Poe, 58; Walter Scott, 41; Robert, Service, 39; Rex Beach, 37; Conan Doyle, 35; James Fenimore Cooper, 26; Robert Louis Stevenson, 20; Harold Bell Wright, 20; Morgan Robertson, 20.

NOW FOR ANOTHER WAR!

'Status Quo' Peace A Sure Method Of Repeating Conflict

G. K. Chesterton in the North American Review

Europe, even apart from Germany, can wholeheartedly be trusted to take up again the work of war, after the necessary interval; so long as we are careful to conclude the present round, in the manner suggested by Germany, without any pretense of victory or vindication.

Nobody who is not a lunatic can reasonably be accused of proposing a peace of the European status quo with any intention of it lasting forever, or lasting at all, except until the time of the real trial and sentence; when the half-built house of the German hegemony of Europe will be either logically completed and made habitable, or logically condemned and pulled down.

The whole European disease, which the war was once expected to cure, consisted in the fact that the lines of military and imperial occupation cut across and contradicted the lines of living tradition and human history. It cannot be meant seriously, as a piece of magnanimity or humanitarianism, to leave these artificial lines at the end of this European war precisely as they happened to be at the end of the last European war. It can only be meant, and no doubt it is meant, as a preliminary expedient with an eye to the next European war.

The VALO Smile

The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigaretty taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.

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SAY WILSON SERVES IMPERIALISM IN U. S.

Soviets Appreciate His Speech As Friendly Expression, 'But Have No Delusions'

The following despatch, headed "Impression made on the working class opinion of Russia by President Wilson's addresses," has been received by Kokusai from the Maximalist News Agency:

Petrograd, January 15.—The speech of President Wilson is considered by the workers and peasants as an expression of friendly diplomatic intentions on the part of America toward the Government of the Soviets of Russia, but at the same time the Pravda underlines the fact that the Russian democracy has no illusions about the real character of the internationalism of Mr. Wilson, who is a servant of American imperialism, which works against its proletariat with all the means of repression used by imperialism in all countries.

The Russian democracy appreciates the friendship of Mr. Wilson, although it is dictated by the international interests of American Imperialism, which is struggling with the increasing strength of English and Japanese Imperialism. Russian democracy understands also that the declaration of President Wilson will not prevent, in any way, American diplomacy from working secretly, in case of need, against the Russian revolution. In any case the Pravda considers the official declaration of Wilson a moral victory for the Government of the Soviet, won by the power of the triumphant Russian Revolution.

In 14 months we Saved the Lives of 7,000 of Belgium's Little Ones. Will you not help us to Save Others?

The Belgian Children's Fund in Holland (under the presidency of H.S.H. Princess A. de Ligne) appeals for help in the work of bringing sick and debilitated children from Belgium into Holland, where they are fed, clothed and medically cared for, and then returned to Belgium, for funds do not permit more.

UNLESS YOU HELP, THIS LIFESAVING WORK IN HOLLAND CANNOT BE CONTINUED, AND MANY CHILDREN MUST PERISH.

Remittances to Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund" (Registered War Charities Act, 1916), 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.I. (earmarked for "Belgium Children's Fund").

Extract from "The China Press" of January 12th

6

EXPERT GIVES TIPS ON FIRE PREVENTION

Important To Keep Down Fire Losses To Avoid Rate Raise

One of the America's best known men in the insurance field stated a few days ago that premium rates on automobile insurance would have to be advanced if the losses by fire and thieft were not sharply decreased.

The average motorist has never given much thought to the ways and means of extinguishing a fire on his car should one occur, and as these fires are occurring with frequency the following suggestions from the State Fire Marshal of Ohio may prove extremely valuable in an emergency:

1.—The most important thing to remember in case of a fire of this kind is to keep cool. A few seconds lost in panic at the start may result disastrously.

2.—At least one small fire extinguisher should be on every car. It should be placed where it may be readily accessible in an emergency. The small extinguisher is indispensable in handling a gasolene fire, and is also useful in fighting any other kind of blaze about the car.

3.—In the absence of an extinguisher sand or dirt can be used, but it should be remembered that if sand is thrown into the carbureter mechanism incalculable harm is likely to result.

4.—Do not use water in attempting to extinguish a carbureter fire or other gasolene fire. This merely tends to spread the fire.

5.—If the engine backfires use the starter to turn the motor. If this does now draw the flames into the manifold use the extinguisher. This should put out the fire with little difficulty.

6.—If the fire has reached the drip pan extinguish that first and then work up to the carbureter.

7.—If the fire is caused by ignition of gasolene from hot exhaust, short circuit or other condition about the car the extinguisher should also be used with equally good effect.

8.—Do not invite destruction of your car and probable injury to yourself by lighting a match to see how much gas there is in the tank.

If owners would exercise the same supervision over their automobiles that they do over other movable property the theft losses could be cut down materially.

These are matters of importance, for in the long run motorists will pay in higher premiums for all losses, and a reasonable vigilance on the part of all will mean money saved.

Buick Upholstering and P

The Buick body, as it is delivered to the paint department, is a diamond in the rough. It is as strong as a selected ash frame, honest sheet metal and electric welding can make it. But its smooth surface has still to be prepared for the lasting coats of paint and varnish that bring out the [illegible] lines and smooth curves [illegible] interior is entirely void of upholstering and trimming.

When the electric hoist lifts [illegible] off the truck on which it is received, it swings the body in front of the many [illegible] there it is said blasters preside [illegible] these [illegible] look like [illegible] divers in the [illegible] helmets [illegible] clothing [illegible] of the compressed [illegible] the body and direct [illegible] air and sand blast [illegible] all exposed parts, at a pressure of about 90 [illegible] The [illegible] minutes [illegible] emerges with [illegible] surface like [illegible] frosted silver. Under the microscope this surface is seen to be [illegible] with countless small pits, which gives the body a "tooth" to which the priming coat will adhere perfectly.

The body now receives a coat of [illegible] primer, which is brushed out, by means of [illegible] to the painting department [illegible] the priming coat [illegible] operation, [illegible] great importance [illegible] both the [illegible] and durability of the finish [illegible] priming coat must [illegible] to prevent [illegible] and peeling, [illegible] must provide a smooth even surface for the numerous other coats that follow. Some primers are [illegible] skilled workmen [illegible] an artificially dried at just the right temperature. When this [illegible] the body is placed on the end of [illegible] conveyor that [illegible] the floor above.

On the second floor are the [illegible] glazers who put on still another preliminary surface, which is thoroughly dried by artificial heat. The coats that now follow are known as filler coats, or [illegible] surfacing. They are applied thick [illegible] so as [illegible] a solid, even base [illegible] the color coats and after each application of the filler coats the bodies are [illegible] and rubbed.

It is skill and attention [illegible] the combination required in a [illegible] quick body rubber, as this work must be done entirely by [illegible] These workmen wear long [illegible] and boots, their muscular arms bared [illegible] the shoulders, rubbing the dripping stones back and forth [illegible] untiring energy until all roughness has disappeared. After the application of the prepared rubbing stone, [illegible] pumice stone and water are used to bring the surface to a still finer grade. Pumice stone, by the way, is volcanic rock, quite porous from having been melted and cooled, and when selected with proper care is ideally suited for this kind of work.

The color coats follow the fine rubbing of the filler coats. The paint used in the color coats is opaque and is applied smoothly until the entire body is covered with a perfect uniform field of the desired shade, provided a suitable background for the applications of color.

The color varnish applies, is transparent, being transparent when applied over a field of opaque color, and brings out their unusual depth of color. Several coats are applied, the lowest [illegible]

MUSTARD & COMPANY, 22 Museum Road, Shanghai

UNEARTH TRAFFIC IN SPY MESSAGES

Letters In Code Or Invisible Ink Carried By Scandinavian Seamen For Pay

INFORMATION FOR GERMANY

One Letter In Every Five Intrusted To Messengers Suspicious

Washington, Dec. 22.—Operation of a system of regular communication between the United States and Germany, Austria, and European neutrals was disclosed today by announcement of customs officials that within the last two weeks they had found scores of letters containing inscriptions in invisible ink or code phrases in the clothing or personal effects of ships' crews bound to or from Scandinavian ports. Swedes and Norwegians were most prominent in the traffic, and about one-fifth of the letters were of suspicious character.

Scores of the letters now are under scrutiny, and investigations being made probably will result in arrests of a number of persons on charges of violating provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act forbidding transmission of communications to or from the country except in the regular course of the mails or under license by customs authorities or the War Trade Board.

Officials suspect that crews of vessels plying between the United States and Northern European neutral ports have carried many letters from German spies in this country, the documents being sent to Germany from the neutral port at which they were landed.

Until regulations were promulgated several weeks ago the prohibition against such communications had not been enforced strictly, although customs Inspectors and Secret Service agents had seized many communications of dangerous nature on ships leaving or arriving at American ports. Extra precautions under the new rules, however, resulted in the roundup of many more letters than it had previously been thought were carried by messenger.

Evidence gathered thus far leads officials to believe that some neutral subjects, aided by Americans, have made considerable money by promoting the clandestine traffic in communications to evade the British censorship of mails before and after the United States entered the war. These are now subject to criminal prosecution, with a penalty of $10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

Great qualities of commercial communications, called ships' and consignees' mail, are carried by vessels not in regular mail channels, and most of this has been licensed freely by customs officers.

When the new rules under the Trading with the Enemy act were established a strict system of inspection of ships, their crews, and cargoes was begun, and the dangerous nature of many communications found on shipboard was immediately discovered. Before incoming ships were permitted to dock, crews were mustered and their clothing and other personal effects examined carefully. Shore leave was given only by special license, and every precaution was taken to insure against secret passage of letters from the vessels to shore.

This action, taken suddenly without notice to the crews, caused the discovery of many letters such as theretofore had been successfully concealed. These were subjected to examination by chemists and code experts, and one in five was found suspicious.

Most messages in invisible ink apparently were only personal communications from persons in the United States to friends or relatives in Germany, and, although superficially, they bore no evidence of carrying valuable information to the enemy, they were held up on the ground that they might be dangerous.

HAMILTON HITS CENSORS

British General Bitter Over The Way They 'Edited' His Despatches

London, Dec. 22.—A strong protest against bureaucratic censorship comes from General Sir Ian Hamilton in the foreword to his reprint of his Dardanelles despatches published in volume form by Messrs. Newnes. The General had been told that the names of battalions must be cut out of his Gallipoli despatches before their publication. To a "friend in power" he wrote in June, 1915:

"You seem to see nothing beyond the mischief that may happen if the enemy gets to know too much about us. You do not see that this danger can be kept within bounds, and is of small consequence when compared with the keenness or the dullness of our own nation. Democracy and autocracy must fight with their own weapons; if they change the foils in the scuffle, then like Hamlet and Laertes they both of them are doomed."

Sir Ian also quotes from a letter to a statesman dated June 26, 1915, as follows:

"From my individual point of view a hideous mistake has been made on the correspondence side of the whole of this Dardanelles business. Had we had a dozen good newspaper correspondents here the vital, life-giving interest of these stupendous proceedings would have been brought right into the hearts and homes of the humblest people in Great Britain. Instead of that, I wrote cables of which I may at least say they are descriptive, in so far as official phraseology will permit, and they are turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic phrases or dead languages; i.e., 'We have made an appreciable advance,' 'The situation remains unchanged,' and similar phrases. As for information to the enemy, this is too puerile altogether. The things these devils produce are all read and checked by competent staff officers. To think that it matters to the Turks whether a certain trench was taken by the 7th Royal Scots or the 3rd Warwicks is just really like children playing at secrets."

MR. MacDONELL FREED ON EMBEZZLING CHARGE

Acquitted By Judge Lobingier Of Accusation Brought By His Brother

Mr. James MacDonell, charged by his brother, Augustus MacDonell, with embezzling Tls. 2,000 from the MacDonell-Chow Corporation, was acquitted of the charge in a judgment handed down by Judge Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday.

The defendant was formerly manager and attorney for the corporation in Shanghai and the money which it was alleged he had embezzled was claimed by him to have been used in taking a trip to New York on matters concerning the company. He took with him the Chinese sales manager of the local branch and when he reached New York was told that he had been discharged. Returning here some weeks ago, he was met by his brother, who had come out from New York, and was charged with the embezzlement.

Judge Lobingier's decision concludes:

"Defendant claims that he considered the New York trip necessary and the complaining witness admits that he never gave the defendant any instructions to the contrary. It must be remembered also that defendant was a one-fifth stockholder and to that extent the company's interests were his own.

"Of course, if there had been a specific agreement fixing the amount of defendant's compensation and limiting also the amount of his expenditures and he had then exceeded the limit, a different case would have been presented; but the company not only permitted the defendant to come to China without such an agreement but conferred extensive discretionary powers upon him and allowed him to continue to exercise them even after its officers were aware that his expenses were what seemed to them a trifle excessive. And when, after a year or more of such a course of dealing, defendant concluded that the best interests of the company required him to go to New York and to take with him a native of the country, well versed in the local methods of doing business, we cannot say that the use of company funds for carrying out such a project shows an intent to convert them to his own use or to commit a fraudulent breach of trust.

"The company saw fit to repose in the defendant a wide discretion which they failed to limit in any legal or recognised way. Whether defendant exercised it always wisely is not a question for us to determine in this proceeding. If there is a civil liability it can be determined in the action which, according to the testimony, is now pending in the state of New York. But in a criminal proceeding like this the prosecution must show such felonious intent beyond a reasonable doubt. We feel satisfied that under the circumstances of this case no conviction would be sustained on appeal and we have, therefore, no alternative but to direct an acquittal, with costs de officio."

ACCUSED IDENTIFIED IN ASSASSINATION TRIAL

Concluding evidence by the prosecution will be heard this afternoon when the trial of Ying Sung-woo, alias Sung Jang-foo, charged with being implicated in the assassination of Admiral Tseng Jucheng, the Shanghai Military Governor, in 1915, is resumed in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The defense is expected to open its case before the session ends this evening.

At the hearing yesterday further evidence of identification was introduced by Mr. Newman. Two former revolutionists, an ex-soldier of General Chen Chi-mei, named Yang Han-ching, and a schoolteacher named Yu Kuo-hua, both stated that they had seen the accused at the revolutionary headquarters in the French Concession before the assassination of Admiral Tseng and had succeeded in picking him out among a large of number of other persons at the Louza Station following his arrest. A violin player who used to teach music to the wife of accused also identified him as Sung Jang-foo.

When the session opened yesterday afternoon, Mr. Newman stated to the Court that the Chief Judge of the Military Court at the Arsenal had refused to produce the original notes of the trial of Admiral Tseng's assassins after the murder. Counsel for defence, Mr. Fleming, remarked that he objected on the previous day to the copies of the original evidence book and the Court then ruled that the original should be produced. Then the Assessor suggested that Mr. Musso, who represented the Chinese Government, should take steps to have the original produced.

Later in the afternoon, however, the original statements made by the two men executed at the Military Court were produced. Mr. Newman admitted that the convicts made contradictory statements throughout the record and he had submitted only the portions which involved Sung. Mr. Fleming contended that the record should not be admitted, as no one could pick out certain portions and say they are admissable and reject others as contradictory. After considerable argument, the Court ruled that the original book remain with the Court during the rest of the trial to enable counsel for both sides to have access to it.

1918 Hong List Out

The North China Daily News Hong List for 1918 has just been issued. The new directory, which includes Shanghai and the outlying cities as far north as Mukden, is a considerable enlargement on the issue for 1917 and also contains much additional reference data.

In the street directory section this year the district in which the street is to be found is indicated in abbreviated form opposite the name of each road, a great convenience in determining the locality of a certain street. Another innovation in this section of the publication is the giving of names of cross-roads dividing the road at a particular number.

The outport missionaries are well taken care of, having a couple of special sections reserved for themselves.

"Cavalleria" Again

Popular demand calls for another performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the local grand opera singers and the committee in charge has decided to accede to the wish.

Consequently there will be a change in the program previously announced for tomorrow night, when both "Cavalleria" and "I Pagliacci" will be given. The curtain will rise for the former piece at 8.45 p.m.

25,000 Belgian Children Wait Aid

There are more than 25,000 destitute ailing children waiting in Belgium for the funds that will make possible their transportation into Holland, according to information forwarded here from the "Oeuvre de la Sante de L'Enfance Belge." The latter organisation, which with the consent of the German authorities has been bringing the little ones into Holland to care for them for six week intervals, restoring them to health, states that since the deportations began in Belgium the work has outgrown their financial abilities. Statistics quoted show that among school children in Brussels in 1916 an average decrease in weight of no less than 30 per cent was noticed. The children cared for by the organisation are given intensive feeding, medical attendance and clothing and are sent back to their parents when they have got back to normal.

Donations may be sent to the offices mentioned in the advertisement to be found in another column.

Over-Seas Club

Nedley Hospital Fund—1918
List No. 1.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

Balance from 1917	$87.99
W. Hammond	10.00
"Doris"	2.00
Robert Benson ....(Tls. 10.00)	13.85
C. Jedlicka	10.00
M. P. and Co.'s Cutter	5.00
East Asiatic Company	25.00
Edney Page	25.00
E. Noel	25.00
D. E. J. Abraham	25.00
R. D. Abraham	5.00
A. Brooke-Smith	20.00
"W"	10.00
E. Shing and Co.	2.00
Patel and Co.	5.00
	$270.84
L. Midwood	£10.0.0.

The sum required for the endowment of the three beds maintained by Shanghai at Netley Hospital for this year is £198: of this, $270.84, approximately £41 and £10, in all £51, already been subscribed thus leaving a balance of £147 which it is confidently hoped will be obtained very shortly.

CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Hon. Treasurer.
Netley Beds Fund.
Shanghai, January 29, 1918.

S. R. A. Competition

The second January monthly competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held tomorrow morning. The conditions will be as follows:

Deliberate shooting, S. V. C. 1st Class Figure targets, five shots (no sighter). Scoring; white disc placed on the shot hole, 4 points; white disc waved twice across the face of the target, 3 points; white disc shown first on left of the target, twirled round, 2 points; white disc moved vertically up and down the left of the target, one point. Targets Nos. 3 to 6 will be reserved for this practice.

Next practice will be snap-shooting (silhouette), five shots (no sighter). The targets will be exposed for five seconds at each appearance. No allowance is to to be made in the case of a jam. In the latter practice, magazine allowed. Scoring, 3 points for a hit and white and red flag for a miss.

Position for both practices, standing. Distance, 100 yds. while adjusting sights and while loading, the muzzle of the rifle must be held towards the target.

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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The New Year's Trip
Complete ?

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SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

丸腎保製秘氏安兜

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Electric Kettles are ideal for heating small quantities of water—a touch of the switch and boiling water is ready in a few minutes at a negligible cost.

Electric Kettles may be operated off any lamp socket or plug at any time of the day or night. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR WIRING.

Electric Kettles of various types are stocked and sold at moderate prices by local contractors; they may be seen at the

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather. Monsoon setting in again along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 30, 1918

Does America Help More Than Russia Hinders?

By Hilaire Belloc

(Land and Water)

THE two great factors of the war in its present phase are revolutionary in their character and novelty. They are the elimination of the Eastern front on the one hand, and the junction of the United States with the Allies of Western Europe on the other. . . .

The enemy has a clear advantage over the Western European Powers in material and in numbers of men. So long as the Eastern front stood he was not only at a disadvantage in both these matters, but he was strategically under a state of siege. He was confined in his fighting to a particular area pounded upon every side. Today that has gone, and all that is connoted by a state of siege has gone with it. . . .

The Central Empires now thus massed against the West, and to be massing more and more against it as time proceeds, have another advantage beside the numerical advantage in men and material. They have advantage in communications.

(1) Their communications are wholly by land and therefore rapid and simple, while those of the Western European Powers are largely by sea, therefore slow and complex, involving a few congested points and at least two transhipments.

(2) They are working within an arc of a circle and the Western Powers are working outside the arc of that circle. Therefore, even if the communications of both were entirely by land the advantage in rapidity and concentration would be with the Central Powers.

(3) Their communications being by land and within their lines are invulnerable. Much of our communications being maritime are highly vulnerable and subject to an increasing strain.

The Central Powers have this next advantage in such a duel, their supply of material, especially of coal and iron, are nearly central to their effort; their three great centers of production (Westphalia, Silesia and Bohemia—to which may still be added the Belgian field) are secure from interruption. The center of production of the Western Allies on the other hand is, so far as coal is concerned, almost entirely placed in this island, to which much of the iron ore must be imported and from which supplies must go out to the other Allies, both under the modern risks of maritime communications.

Next, the Western European Allies are dependent upon maritime communications for mere subsistence. Coal for warming and transit must come from Britain; most of her food and raw material must be got into Britain from beyond the sea.

Lastly, the Central Powers have this advantage, that they are all the appanage of Prussia, whereas their opponents are a coalition of equals. Hence the complete unity of command with them, the impossibility of realising it with ourselves. One might digress here to show why the nearest approach to unity of command with the Allies must be of a federative character, and why complete direction under one center is not only impossible to them, but is a misleading ideal—but the digression would divert attention from the main thesis of this argument.

Such are the elements in favor of the enemy. They are very formidable. That they should be everywhere appreciated is essential to our future conduct of the war.

Now let us look at the other side. The enemy is blockaded so far as goods from overseas, and especially from the tropics and sub-tropics, is concerned. He is and will long remain grievously handicapped in the matter of lubricants for his machinery, of fats for his food and of such material as india-rubber and of such articles of ordinary consumption as tea and coffee and rice and cotton. He is very short of everything. He lacks wool. He is rationed far more strictly and suffers in daily life far more heavily than his opponents. The statistics of sickness and death among his civilian population are beginning to cause him grave anxiety. He is therefore both on the civilian and on the military side under an exceedingly severe strain which cannot be relieved, and that only in some few departments, for a very long time to come.

Next, he has suffered in men after a fashion comparable to none of the Western Allies, except the French, and even the French losses are not quite as heavy in proportion as his own.

The effect of this point is both moral and material. It has compelled the enemy to draw upon his very youngest lads and to put into the fields boys from a year to a year and a half younger than those used by his opponents. It means that in one way and another there are still great reserves of human material among his opponents which he does not possess, and it means that the moral strain is greater with him than with most of those whom he still has to meet. Great Britain, for instance, has lost in proportion to her number perhaps one-third of what the German Empire has lost in proportion to their numbers. For one woman widowed or orphaned in this country there are under the Hohenzollerns, population for population, three—in actual numbers over five. The strain is of a sort which has never been properly set forth in this country, and the importance of which it is essential to recognise. With equal tenacity and equal will, the margin is here most heavily against the enemy.

Lastly, the enemy has the worst before him or, to put it in another way, the chances of the near future mean for him not an alternative between victory and a difficult defensive—as they do with us—but an alternative between victory and complete disaster. That is a point which the length of the war with its consequent dulling of initiative has obscured. People forget that an invasion of German soil, even a serious disturbance through aerial work of security behind the German lines, would be something novel and productive of an intense strain upon the enemy. The Allies have known such things and have known them if not at their worst, at any rate, as now familiar trials.

This summary of the points that are against him at this moment does, it is true, not counter-balance the points immediately in his favor. These weigh heavily upon our regard for the future; we should be foolish to undervalue them, but the truth is that our present tendency is rather, if anything, to over-value them. The great factor remaining in our favor is the advent of America. Let us see what it means.

Of the main numerical proposition no one is ignorant. There is a tendency, precisely because it is so well known, to misread it altogether, precisely, though for very different reasons, as the Russian position was misread for a full year after the outbreak of the war. America has a reserve of men which quite overshadows the exhausted forces of Europe. She can certainly take part in this war for two years without approaching the exhaustion even of those specially selected drafts which form so comparatively a small proportion of her total mobilisable power. On the material side she has resources in fuel and minerals and in skilled labor far superior to that of the whole enemy combination, while in the not measurable factor of mechanical inventive capacity and mechanical development, she is the superior of us all.

Further, and perhaps most important of all, she enters the lists quite fresh, for even those of the belligerents who have not lost men upon the scale of the originally mobilised Powers have suffered the terrible strain of more than three years.

What, then, are the limitations to so formidable an asset upon our side? They are almost entirely contained in the one word Communications. There was indeed for some months, and will continue for a few months more, the limitation of training—the building up of an army out of very small beginnings—but the more formidable and permanent limitation is the limitation of supply. And supply is a function of communication.

The limitations of an American force to be maintained in Western Europe upon the present line of fighting proceed from these three things: First, that all the supply whatsoever must be found from the Home base. Not only strictly military supply, but food and indeed everything. Next, that the main communications are maritime; and lastly, that both the main communications and the last stages by land are each in their own kind of great length. The former vary between 2½ and three thousand miles, the latter between 200 and 300 miles. To these general and chief considerations we must add the facts that the Ports of Disembarkation are few and will also require a very considerable expansion of quayroom; that the communications by land after transhipment will also require expansion; that the length of a sea voyage, apart from the numerical disabilities affecting it, weakens men and horses in more than a proportion to its duration, and that the tonnage it requires is also greater in proportion to its duration.

There may be set down in this calculation certain rough rules of thumb which, if they are not strictly accurate, serve well enough for an approximate judgment. Every man maintained by the United States upon French soil means some six tons of shipping to maintain him—this calculated, of course, in gross tonnage, not in tonnage of displacement. Further, of two men thus supported upon the European side, we must not count upon more than one being present in an organised fighting unit upon the immediate front. These two rules of thumb, in our judgment of the position, show us at once how severe are the limitations imposed. Experts differ, and published estimates will differ also as to the number of months in which could be provided—quite apart from the making good of losses—a tonnage sufficient for the maintenance of one million men. It is enough to say that such a force cannot be aimed at until very far into the fighting season of 1918 and more probably towards its close; while in this calculation—which would mean but half a million men organised in fighting units, or say not more than double the German troops actually engaged the other day in front of Cambrai—we are eliminating an unknown factor of loss at sea. We must strictly bind ourselves by these limiting conditions under pain of letting our judgment go wildly astray.

On the other hand, there are factors in our favor which a calculation of this sort does not cover.

The first of these factors is the continual power of replacement enjoyed by our new ally.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, six million tons of shipping available, a corresponding million of men present in Europe with half that number engaged upon the fighting line. That amount of tonnage presupposes the power not only of maintaining the force statically, but also dynamically, that is, the perpetual stream of recruitment to repair wastage can go on pretty well indefinitely, the reservoir of man-power behind it being, for the purposes of this war, inexhaustible. In other words, though the constant of one million may be maintained, the actual numbers employed throughout a given period served by no more tonnage will be, according to the length of the period, a million and a half or three-quarters or two million and so forth. It is an important point, simple as it is, because when people first hear of the limitations imposed upon American numbers in Europe, they nearly always regard this as a fixed figure independent of the element of time.

The next factor to our advantage is the fact that the advent of the United States gives us (subject again to the power of carrying) an additional material advantage.

Here comes in a criticism which I have often heard made, and which is partially, but only partially true. Men will say (and the enemy press has been saying it for a long time past) that the material resources of the United States were already at the disposal of the Allies in the shape of a neutral market from which they could draw, and that, therefore, the industrial effort our new ally could make in our favor would not be much more than the same effort which he might have made as a commercial client whose services were obtained by way of exchange and credit.

This criticism is a useful reminder to those who argue as though the Alliance meant in material what it would mean in the case of a doubtful European neutral, and as though forces hitherto refused or husbanded were suddenly let loose upon our side when the United States entered the war. It is not so. A great part of American productive power has been at our disposal for a long time past through our command of the sea. But the opposite idea, that the States' entry into war is therefore no new material advantage is subject to two very important modifications. The first is in the word "credit." The Allies have more and more been obtaining material from the United States, not in exchange for existing goods, nor even metal, but in exchange for the promise to produce such goods in the future. In other words, the supplies have more and more depended upon a credit.

Now, there is all the difference between a credit established through the mere play of commerce and the mere degree of confidence or delay, which private firms extend, and the same, not only backed by the national government, but fostered by it, and if necessary, supplemented by it.

The second modification is equally important. The material resources of the United States can and will, now that the Government of the country is in Alliance with us, be co-ordinated for the purposes of war. There can, and will be a common direction, dependent upon a single motive where before there had been no more than the resultant of separate commercial forces. An example of this is the program of shipbuilding. You would never have had such a program and you never could have had it with the United States still neutral.

The last point in our favor is less definite, but to be noted, none the less. It is the advantage which America gives us in what may be called "Special Services," that is, in the factor of brains and mechanical skill as distinguished from mere quantity of production. How far this factor is increased by the fact that the United States is at war is a question which cannot be answered accurately, because there is no way of measuring these moral forces, but it certainly is largely increased. Those elements which do not require very great numbers in comparison with the whole army are now specially at the service of the Allies, and are little hampered by the difficulties of communication. This is true of the Medical Service and numberless other auxiliary elements, and it is partly true of the Air Service, though, of course, the proportion of this to the whole is now-a-days considerable, and the problem of transport enters into it very largely.

We shall not forget, in conclusion (for the popular press has made everybody familiar with it) the exceedingly important element of blockade.

During all the criticism of the Foreign Office, English critics omitted the essential point that the United States was a neutral. This was the great governing difficulty in the whole affair. It was treated patiently and skilfully, and partly, but only partly, overcome by a number of devices each of which in turn tended to provoke friction, and nearly all of which had to be modified after they had been put into practice. But the moment that the neutrality of the United States ceased the nature of the blockade went through a revolution in our favor. It became as nearly as possible absolute, and what every member of our Administration had desired it to be from the beginning. Such, in a brief summary, would seem to be the main points for and against us in this very critical moment when the enemy has found so much new strength through the anarchy in Russia and the Allies are awaiting the development of American aid.

The Tautological Typewriter

Literary critics of President Wilson's writings are fond of pointing out how even his best state papers could be improved, from a purely literary point of view, by the elision of a word here and there, says the New York Tribune. A correspondent incloses the eloquent message to the National Army with thirty-six words lined out. In the following sentence he cuts the words capitalised: "Let it be your pride, therefore, to show ALL MEN EVERYWHERE not only what GOOD soldiers you are, but also what GOOD men you are, keeping yourselves FIT AND straight in everything AND PURE and clean through and through."

The improvement can hardly be disputed. The barer style is stronger and finer in every way. As a matter of fact, that particular utterance of the President was more vulnerable, from the rhetorician's point of view, than most. For an outsider's guess the Presidential blue pencil did not spend as much time as usual over the typewritten copy.

But superfluous words are a characteristic of the President's style, and the fact has stirred the suggestion that the typewriter is responsible. Let any observer of words set on paper testify. Is there something about the motion of flying fingers on a keyboard, or, perhaps, the rhythmic patter of the letters against the paper, that floods the mind with words?

It is a convenient theory, and probably holds true of quick writers. Whether it applies to any stylist as expert as Mr. Wilson is doubtful. For whatever detailed criticism may be passed upon the President's style, there is no question of its individuality and distinction and of his painstaking attention to it. Furthermore, there were apparently just as many wordy writers before the typewriter was dreamed of. In that historic case where President Lincoln recast Secretary Seward's proposed closing for the first inaugural and transformed wordy, soggy sentences into literature by the simplest of changes, both authors wrote their versions in longhand. We are inclined to think that if President Lincoln had ticked off the Gettysburg address on a folding typewriter on the train it would have come out much the same.

Lesser souls than Presidents are another story. They may well beware of the tautological typewriter.

Some Submarine Wails

Incredulous astonishment is beginning to be expressed by the German man in the street at England's failure to collapse under the submarine menace. It will be recalled that when the much-heralded ruthless submarine warfare was inaugurated in February, 1917, England was going to be starved into submission and the whole war ended in four months by the use of these cunning little contraptions which do not after all seem to have proved as cunning as supposed. In the Berliner Tageblatt we find evidence of considerable impatience on the part of the German public, and the naval expert of that paper, Captain Persius, attempts to hearten his readers and assure them that all is well. In doing so, however, he makes some very remarkable admissions, for he writes:

"Letters which contain inquiries as to the prospects of the submarine war have always come in in large quantities. Of late the number has increased, and the tone of the letters is becoming more pressing. Impatience is expressed even more openly and it culminates in the question—When shall we have England thrown down?"

Captain Persius pours out the soothing-sirup by saying that he for his part has always avoided undue optimism, but he still expresses the belief that Germany can sink ships faster than England and her Allies can build them. He remarks:

"Britain will be made peaceably disposed less by want of food than by the recognition that Germany can not be militarily defeated, that Germany can not collapse economically in any calculable time, and that the mercantile marine, upon which the existence of the British Empire depends, is faced with ever-increasing destruction, and that the future position of the British Empire in world-trade is thus menaced."

Poor old Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who hitched his wagon to the submarine, is in a pretty predicament. Having become the head of the new Fatherland—or fire-eating—party in Germany, he is being continually faced by this ugly ghost of past failure, and his efforts to extricate himself and his party from the responsibility for what has occurred are amusing to watch. Recently at Dresden he escaped the submarine issue by drawing the American red herring across the trail. According to the Dresdener Anzeiger, he said:

"Unfortunately we are late in using the powerful economic weapon we have in our U-boats, but despite all counter-measures for the development of which we gave Britain time, we shall be successful if we stick to our guns.

"America's entry against us is disadvantageous in a moral and many other respects. We ought to have reckoned with the fact that the American trust magnates were bound to desire our defeat.

"I regret that we did not remain firm in the face of President Wilson's threats. Probably things would have been then very different. But now we must take them as they are, and here I would point out that America's entry is in a military sense of little significance for us, for it is precisely the tonnage question that is decisive."

Three days afterward, at a party-meeting in Munich, the old gentleman was again faced by the submarine poser, and this time he wriggled out of it by making an impassioned appeal for the annexation of Belgium, although he incidentally admitted that the submarine was no good after all. In the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten he is thus reported:

"German military security against England and France lay in Belgium. England will think twice before attacking Germany's scientific defenses on the coast. The idea that submarines would prove a sufficient protection against England was a great mistake. Some effective counter-weapon was bound to be discovered, and so Germany's geographical and strategical position against England must be improved.

"Belgium would also be Germany's only great economic compensation for all her losses. The German people have not as yet fully grasped the importance of this, for even the most brilliant peace, exceeding all expectations and possibilities, will cost Germany the labor and privations of years before the old conditions of life can be restored. Peace without tangible economic indemnities would signify the defeat of Germany and a victory for the Anglo-American capitalists. But we have only to stand our ground politically and our Army and Fleet and U-boats will do the rest. We shall hold out longer than the enemy."

Even the All-Highest himself is getting a little lacrimose and is forced to admit that to beat the world with U-boats is a task "beyond human strength." The Kölnische Zeitung reports a speech recently made by the Kaiser during his visit to the Adriatic, made before one of the U-boat crews operating in the Mediterranean. It is a very pious effusion and runs:

"When I now look in your face I do so with a rock-like conviction that this weapon will not rest until the enemy is vanquished. To achieve that the help of the Most High is needed, for it goes without saying that such a task is beyond human strength. Captain-Lieutenant Vornauld's U-boat has just been able to experience what the help of Heaven means. I therefore wish for you that you may tackle the enemy sobermindedly and bravely, and I pray that the blessings of the Most High may descend upon all your doings."

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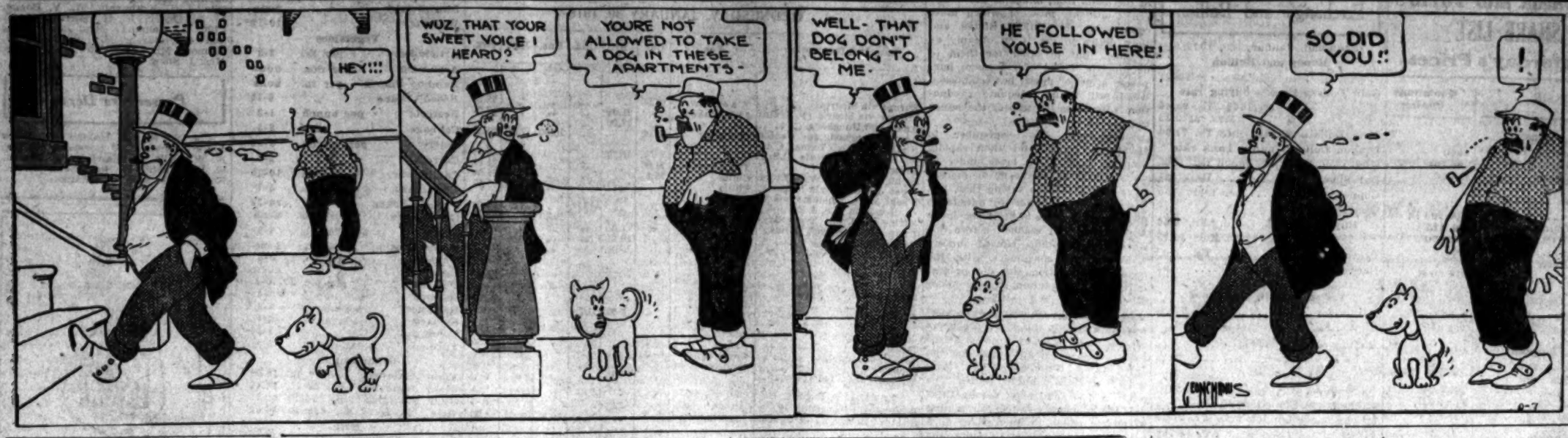
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

New Ideas In Furnishings

We Are All Learning to Make Our Homes Attractive

By Frederic J. Haskin

There is in New York a young woman with a unique profession. She is a perfume expert, whose business consists of supplying the rooms of the wealthy with precisely the proper perfumes. A library, she explains has an entirely different perfume from a drawing room, depending not so much upon the nature of its utility as upon its furnishings, color scheme and light effects—in a word, upon its personality. It remains for her to determine what that perfume shall be.

The other day a wealthy Philadelphia hostess gave a benefit card party in her home, the benefits of which were to go to buying things for American soldiers. For once the guests left without a word concerning the prize-winners or the various tricks they might have made had their partners played differently. Instead, there was an excited discussion concerning the new perfuming of their hostess's house. "I am sure that the bedroom was rose-geranium," one woman said positively, "but I couldn't make out that of the drawing room at all—do you suppose it was mignonette?"

The new perfume idea is the last word in a long series of words on the art of home-furnishing, which has become an art. Most of us do not care to carry it as far as a perfume for every room, but all of us like attractive surroundings.

Only a few years ago the interior decorator was unknown. People decorated their houses mostly according to their own individual tastes which produced weird and uncanny effects. Thus the average house was considered beautiful when ornamented with the most flamboyant wall-paper; wax flowers and birds behind glass cases, pictures of the departed members of the family photographed in their coffins; large-patterned carpets and monstrous, intricate chandeliers.

All sorts and designs of furniture were crowded into one room, and no attention at all was paid to color. The wall might be a mass of large blue chrysanthemums and the floor a mass of red fabric daisies, but no one noticed it. The science of color was something that belonged entirely to painters and not to the busy housewives of the last century who did their own baking—and half the time, their own washing.

The reaction from this age of ugliness came eventually and with considerable force. People, anxious to rectify the mistakes in color effects they had made in the past, went to the other extreme, choosing one color and sticking to it. Thus when your neighbor told you he was going to refurnish his library, you immediately inquired, "What color will it be?" One year it would be red, and a few years afterwards it would be refurnished in green, and so on. The dining-room, too, was either blue or old rose or green, the bedrooms blue or pink, the sitting-room usually brown.

There is no excuse for ugly inartistic homes these days. Too many books and magazines are devoted to the subject of proper home-furnishings. The first thing the modern woman considers in furnishing her house or apartment is the background—the background of each room. The background of a room is the wall, the ceiling, the floor, the woodwork. If the house is one that she has built herself, she can choose her own backgrounds. She can have the kind of wood, materials and wall paper that she likes.

But suppose she rents her house or apartment? Then, she cannot always choose her backgrounds—not even the wall-paper. Fortunately however, most builders of new apartment houses and landlords are following the policy of papering walls in plain inconspicuous colors these days, which makes the problem considerably easier. For an inconspicuous background is necessary to the artistic arrangement of a room. With a plain tan or gray wall, much can be done with a room, but with a bright figured wall-paper it is hardly possible to get any effect at all, for everything else in the room is pale in contrast. For the same reason, the floor and ceiling should not attract undue attention to themselves. Rugs of some soft plain color are preferable, with perhaps a border of a darker shade.

Next to the background, the modern home-decorator must consider the questions of space and light. Is she to furnish a large room or a small one; a room that is flooded with warm sunlight, or one that gets only the cold light from the north? She knows that yellow, for instance, is what is termed an "expanding color" or that it reflects light—apparently more than it receives—so that it both lightens a room and makes the objects it colors appear bigger than they really are. Blue, on the other hand, is what is termed a "contracting color." It diffuses less light than it receives and therefore tends both to darken a room and make it appear smaller than it actually is. Red reflects the exact amount of light it receives and hence tends to hold the objects which it colors to their natural proportions.

These are valuable facts for the home-decorator to work on. She at least knows enough not to furnish a small room in blue, a dark room in purple, a light room in white. But there are also a few other facts it is well to remember in regard to these colors. Scientific experiments have proved within recent years that every color has its psychological effect, the importance of which has not yet been measured. It is known, for example, that red has an exciting effect upon people, that pure blue is cold, "consciously elevating," and that yellow is as cheerful as the sunlight itself. From this it is evident that a large portion of red or of blue in a room is not a good thing, their effect being too positive. A yellow background in a very dark room helps to remove the gloom, but the wise decorator steers clear of the primary colors in furnishing a home. A red bowl here, a blue pillow there and a yellow candlestick somewhere else are about the largest objects of the primary colors used. There are many beautiful shades of all of them, however, that are perfectly safe, and that brings us to the matter of the color scheme which marks the home decoration of today.

Add yellow to red, and you get orange, russet, buff, brown, all shades which harmonise. You can do it yourself with a small box of water colors. Add blue to yellow, and you get green, citrine, sage, and so on. Thus you have a color scheme—sage draperies, a citrine rug with a dark green border, yellow-brown furniture, and a slight dash of pure yellow.

It is not quite so simple as that, though. Color in home furnishings, like color in anything else, is a subject requiring careful study in order to achieve artistic effects, notwithstanding the fact that the present century knows a lot more about it than the last. And, in addition to color, there is now a new problem—the problem of perfumes. Alas, we may yet discover that our olfactory talents have long been neglected; that we have ignored a whole art in itself—the art of smelling.

All Over The World

Very few electric lights in Vermont will come under the federal "lightless night" order, for the reason that the water power of that State bears the greater part of the night load, according to the Food Administrator for that division. Vermont has spent millions of dollars for "white coal," and is now reaping the gratifying reward of its foresight in compelling its rivers and brooks to do their bit on their way down the slopes of the Green Mountains toward either the Connecticut River or Lake Champlain.

Texans are greatly pleased to find that United States soldiers from the North and East have so readily fallen into the way of things in the Lone Star State. The battalions encamped there are said to express great admiration for Dallas and other Texan cities, and to admit that they are "something like the cities back home." And they are. That is one of the first discoveries made by any one who goes from one place to another in the United States. It becomes monotonous, after a while, to find the towns and cities so much alike, but modernisation has largely done the same kind of thing in Europe. Rome is every year growing to look more like London, Paris, and New York. Dallas, Texas, might be situated in Massachusetts, Illinois, Colorado, or California, without exciting comment. And yet there was distinctive architecture in the different sections of the American Union not so many years ago.

A reader of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, writing to the contributors' department of that newspaper, quotes the first four lines of "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud," credits the entire poem to Abraham Lincoln, and remarks that the production "speaks volumes of compassion for his fellow men." This contributor should, however, have had some consideration for one William Knox, whose career extended from 1787 to 1825.

The epithet of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is, very appropriately, "the most distinguished," just as the Order of the Thistle is the "most ancient," the Order of the Garter the "most noble," the Order of St. Patrick the "most illustrious," and the Order of the Bath the "most honorable." The chapel of the Order is in St. Paul's: the cathedral which stands where stood old St. Paul's in Shakespeare's day, and where Diana was worshiped long before the Norman Conquest. Here, as was well said at the dedication, hang the banners of the men "who have built up and defended the Empire. They deserve all their honors."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£84 15s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 295 B.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 720
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shelf"	112s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 24 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 126 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 78 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 97½ Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 72 B.
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 8. B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Boiler Tube	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14¾ S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14¼ B.
Llewellyn	$39
Lane, Crawford	$160
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼ S.
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¾
Kamunting	Tls. 5½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½ B.
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8¼
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
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Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.82½ S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Serembun	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½ B
Tebong	Tls. 17½ B.
Ulebri	Tls. 2½
Ulangbo	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuky Dairy	Tls. 8½ S.
S'hai Elec and Ash	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Moore Bamar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
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Shanghai, January 29, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 104⅛=Tls. 95.46	
@ 72.2=Mex. $132.22	
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.90	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	265
Bar Silver Tls.	43⅛
Copper Cash per tael	1750
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3½d.=Tls.	4.66
exch. @ 72.2=Mex.	$6.45
Peking Bar Tls.	—
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T.	4/3⅛
London Demand	4/3⅛
India T.T.	394
Paris T.T.	586
Paris Demand	587
New York T.T.	102⅛
New York Demand	102⅛
Hongkong T.T.	69
Japan T.T.	50⅛
Batavia T.T.	231⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/5⅛d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/6d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/6⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s.	614
New York	L/C.	106
New York	D/P.	106⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	4.09 @ 4/4⅛		£1
„	1 @ 599 =	Francs	6.67
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
„	0.86 @ 104⅛	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 49⅛	Yen	2.85
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
„	1 @ 1,150	Roubles	12.81
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 14.50
Telephones Tls. 76.00

Unofficial

Java Consolidated Tls. 16.50
New Eng. Tls. 14.00
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Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1918.

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Silver Fluctuation A Governmental Problem

(From The Annalist, Dec. 18).

Representatives of the American and British Governments, silver merchants, and producers of silver are having a difficult time in conferences at Washington, trying to establish a fixed price for the metal which will satisfy all parties concerned. The Governments want to assure themselves of at least 100,000,000 ounces of the metal from mines of the Western Continent, most of which must come from the United States, and they desire to get it as cheaply as possible. But in order for them to obtain the metal for coinage purposes, a price must be established which will insure adequate production. Here lies the nub of the situation.

Silver rose last September to $1.01⅛ per ounce, and then rapidly dropped back to a level under 85 cents. Experts on the silver market have been quoted as saying that, had the metal been allowed to pursue its own course, a price of $1.20 per ounce would have been reached before this Government action caused uncertainty among consumers, with the consequent reaction and the present fairly stable quotation slightly under 85 cents.

From what Washington despatches have told of late, the silver producers of the West objected to a proposed price of 85 cents an ounce for the 1918 output, contending that rising costs warranted a higher return. The silver miners—and chief among them are the managers of copper mining properties which produce silver as a by-product—assert that despite the fact that current silver quotations are 50 per cent higher than the pre-war average for a period of years, still their costs have risen 60 per cent. The figures support their statement that they are actually making less profit with silver around 85 per cents than when it fluctuated between 55 and 60 cents.

The European Governments engaged in the war need a vast quantity of silver during the remainder of the conflict to supply the troops with money and to increase the reserve of precious metal back of the tremendous paper money issues. The latter need for silver will exist long after the war ends. Because of the economic aspect of the situation, and in this United States is included by reason of the nation's part in the war, there has been much talk lately of the remonetisation of silver.

It is estimated that the world's output of silver in 1917 will be 185,000,000 ounces, a gain of approximately 15,000,000 ounces over 1916, but 41,000,000 ounces less than the record year of 1911. The year's output was stimulated by the extraordinary activity of the copper mines, but it is doubtful if the supplies from this source can be increased in 1918. During the current fiscal year, ending June 30 next, the United States will probably absorb 20,000,000 ounces in coinage, 6,000,000 ounces more than last year's total. With the use of the metal certain to expand in all countries in 1918, it is clear enough why the fixing of a price satisfactory to both producers and consumers is a delicate problem.

PACKERS CLOSE PLANTS

Washington, January 16.—A telegram received here from Chicago states that all of the large meat packing houses there have been compelled to close down on account of lack of fuel.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Cal.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					20.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		21.00				17.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00				
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00			16.30	17.00	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.			15.30				15.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	15.3					15.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	China						15.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	China						12.00
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.0
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00				
Hankow			17.00				
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00				
Tomorrow							
Japan ports	Yawata maru	11.0					0.3
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru						
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0					21.00
Japan			11.30				
Friday, Feb. 1.							
Japan ports	Pensa	13.3					3.0
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0					1.0
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m	18.00					17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			14.00				
Saturday, Feb 2.							
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.0			16.30	17.00	21.00
Monday, Feb. 4.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.0					20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		1.00				17.00
Hongkong			17.00				
Hongkong and Canton	Sulyang	21.00			16.30	17.0	21.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Postal money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11.00 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 29, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.30
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pomeloes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-15
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-7
French Beans	„	20-22
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.75
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	„	$2.05

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru from Japan, etc.:—Messrs. Yu Tsong-emlen, H. Kothavala, L. V. Boggs, J. R. Drury, F. H. Serretsen, W. Cliff, J. Helbling, Mrs. B. Helbling and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamon, Mr. and Mrs. U. Okada, Mrs. J. Shew.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusan Maru for Japan:—Messrs. S. Bowness, S. Ota, E. W. Mills, K. Umehara, S. Kawai, S. Kobayashi, N. Sekiguchi, H. H. Phail Brick, and R. Sawamoto.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

THEREFORE

It pays to replace the old lamps and to use those of proved reputation among electric light users throughout the world.

"OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

Give utmost brilliancy, long life and consume least current

SOLE IMPORTERS

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (OF CHINA), LTD.

7, Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Telephone 1606 and 1608.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
New York Life	Life
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel 778

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED BERNESE ALPS MILK

"THE RICHEST OF ALL TINNED MILKS TESTED" says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

1 Foochow Road.

"COMMANDER"

Sold in Tins of Fifty Cigarettes

Also in Packets of Twenty Cigarettes

Wins immediate favor through its excellent quality and distinctively larger size.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Payz-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Hankow	Russia
Bombay	Hongkong	San Francico
Caballeros	Kobe	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	London	San Pedro de,
Canton	Macoris	Santiago de los
Caracas	Manila	Shanghai
Cebu	Medellin	Singapore
Colon	Moscow	Tientsin
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Panama	Yokohama
	Peking	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shangha.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up). Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The I.-S. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TONIGHT, January 29th and 30th.
THE GREAT ROMANTIC SERIAL
"THE FATAL RING"
"THE FATAL RING"
FEATURING
PEARL WHITE { The Girl Who Juggles with Death } PEARL WHITE
Episode 15 *"The Dagger Duel"* Episode *"The Double Disguise"*
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE
BONNY AND FREEMAN
BONNY AND FREEMAN
The Pair with the twinkling feet
Complete Change of Songs and Dances
PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
"Furs and Feathers" A little gem of comedy
"Furs and Feathers"
"My Wife's Sweetheart" A tickler for the Benedicts
"My Wife's Sweetheart"
THURSDAY NEXT
Gladys Hulette, The New Star
in
"THE CIGARETTE GIRL"
This clever artiste who is new to Shanghai will appear in one of the latest Gold Rooster releases

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
January 30th and 31st
MONSIEUR MORANGO

FAMOUS IMITATOR OF PARISIAN STARS AND INTERNATIONAL SINGERS AND DANCERS - - - - -
MADAME POTAPOVITCH
and
Madamoiselle Tonchenska
IN CHARACTER DANCE
and
The Beautiful Paramount Film
"THE FEUD GIRL"
IN FIVE PARTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN
"MARIA ROSA"
FIVE PARTS
Commencing February 3rd
IVAN BANKOFF
AIMEE MAYNARD
THE FAMOUS DANCERS
AND
"THE BARRIER"

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

Program for Wednesday, January 30th

Showing Episodes 14 and 15 in 4 Parts of the Fascinating Serial
"The Purple Domino"
entitled:
"THE SKY MONSTERS"
"THE FLOATING SIGNAL"
These two episodes are the most interesting of the Serial; don't miss them!

Showing the Funniest Comedies:
"THE HOUSE THAT JACK MOVED"
"A DOUBLE ERROR"
"FATTY'S FAITHFUL FIDO"
(Screaming Keystone Comedy)

On Thursday, January 31st
THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION IN SEVEN PARTS
"NYDIA"
A love story in terrific setting.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 30	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 2	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 8	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 13	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
.. 17	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 31	1.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
2	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yeiko maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 9	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 8	..	Port Said	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
		London etc.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
		Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	M.S.S.Co
31	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
31		Manila & Hongkong	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 1	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
3	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
.. 9	..	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
16	..	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 1	5.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
1	1.00	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
.. 2		Chinwangtao	Proteus	Rus.	K. M. A.
5	7.00*	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
6	..	Tsingtao and Dairy	Shosbu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 30	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	M.N	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
30	noon	Wuhu	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb 1	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
1	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 2	M.N.	..	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
29	Hongkong	Shantung	1562	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
.. 29	Japan	Suwa maru	4174	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
.. 29	Hankow	Wuchang	1710	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
29		Merritt				
.. 29	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1599	Jap.	K. M. A	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 29	Wenchow & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Japan	Hakusan maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1378	Jap.	S.M.B.
29	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. B.
29	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 29	do	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
29	do	Fengyang maru	2371	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co
.. 29	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.
29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2013	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
		Hwahtah	1151	Chi.		USA
		Hwanhlee	1151	Chi.		USA
Dec 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. D. Co.	KND
Jan 28	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Jan 28	Japan	Fushiki maru	1063	Jap.		
Dec 25	Chinwangtao	dwahjah	3871	Chi.	K. M. A.	1P p
Nov 4	Swatow	Hwahjan	769	Chi.		KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkun	2115	Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 8		Hwahting	2657	Chi.	BGK	BV
Jan 18	Japan	Hwahyih	3818	Chi.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Jan 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Jan 25	Japan	Harold Dollar		Br.	Robert Dollar	
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	YTPDW
Jan 24	Chinwangtao	Kojun maru	1308	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Jan 25	Chinwangtao	Jenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 28		Keemun				
Jan 17	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 21	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
Jan 24	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Den.	G.N.T.Co	SP
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Den	G.N.T. Co.	ODW
Jan 19	Japan	Shinyi maru	1334	Jap.	W. S.Co.	HYPW
Jan 27	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Jan 18	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
Jan 21	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 28	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jauary 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, February 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday February 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on February 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus on February 2. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Wednesday, February 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Feb. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ..(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 24, Jan. 27

For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave.
"SHOSHU MARU" ....(1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Feb. 4, Feb. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 3, Feb. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
P&OBI		do	Samar	Am g-b.	.	..	.	
YTPDW	Nov. 16	Cruise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
9 p	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
	Jan. 24	do	Warren	Am g-b.	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return
TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS
Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G.$74.25 is slightly more than Mex. $100. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Mar 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
*JAN. 30, APR. 13, JUNE 24
*The steamer will omit Kobe this voyage homeward.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31. JUNE 11
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
SADO MARU	12,500	———	
KAWACHI MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S ..tl , Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 5
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 12
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 16

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 31
YEIKO MARU	4,000	Capt. S. Nagaya,	Feb. 7

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. —

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularising it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

AGREEMENT REACHED BY ITALY AND BRITAIN

Signor Orlando Expresses Satisfaction With Results Of Visit To London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, interviewed in London, said that the result of his conferences with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil had been very satisfactory. They were agreed on all essential political matters both in principle and methods. Certain papers in Italy had expressed disappointment concerning Mr. Lloyd George's references to Austria, but there was not a shadow of misunderstanding between the British and Italian Governments.

Signor Orlando, paying a tribute to the British troops in Italy, mentioned that a British ambulance saved his wounded son on the Piave front. The presence of the Prince of Wales at the Italian front had created a profound impression among the Italians.

He confessed that he had misgivings after the disaster at Caporetto but the heroism of the Italian troops and the co-operation of the British and French have restored the equilibrium.

Signor Orlando predicted that the next enemy offensive would be again on the Italian front.

Lively Air Fighting In The Dardanelles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—(By wireless) A Turkish official communique reports:

There has been lively activity in the air at the Dardanelles.

Our land-fire compelled two enemy warships and a mine-sweeper to retreat. The latter was hit three times.

News Brevities

The Saturday Club tiffin postponed last Saturday because of illness of Mr. J. K. Sague, one of the speakers, will be given at the Carlton Cafe on February 2. Mr. Julean Arnold is also to speak.

* * *

The divorce proceeding of Veit vs. Veit, in which an Austrian is suing his wife for divorce, comes up in the Mixed Court on the 6th and 8th of February. Mr. W. S. Fleming has been retained by the plaintiff and Mr. F. W. Hadley by the defendant.

* * *

A large gathering of mourning friends assembled at the Bubbling Well Cemetery chapel yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services for Mr. William D. Graham, well known resident of Shanghai who died Monday morning at his residence at 67 Great Western Road. The services were conducted by Dean Walker of the Cathedral. Friends of the late Mr. Graham and of his family sent a large number of beautiful wreaths and floral pieces and the sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances is extended to the widow and children.

* * *

Mr. H. Rumford was taken to the General Hospital early yesterday morning after being suddenly stricken and at a late hour last night he was said to be still unconscious and in a critical state. He was seized with the attack late Monday night while in his rooms at the Kalee Hotel. There was some delay in securing a physician and he was removed to the hospital at about 3 a.m. Mrs. Rumford, who only recently returned from a confinement in hospital, is prostrated.

* * *

The news of the death of another Shanghai boy at the front has just been received. He is Lieutenant W. N. Lowe of the 84th Highland Light Infantry, formerly of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He was one of the first to volunteer for service and received his commission in the 6th South Stafford. For two years Lieutenant Lowe served in one of the most active parts of the British front in France. He was a member of the S. V. C. as well as the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

* * *

The Military Cross has been awarded to Mr. H. C. Gray, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Grey, wife of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is now at the Isolation Hospital suffering from smallpox and is reported as in a critical condition.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Jan. 24—George Malcolm, American Consulate, Shanghai; New York.
Jan. 24—Charles L. Preston, care American Consul, Shanghai; Brockton, Mass.

Foreign Ministers Urge Teutons' Deportation?

According to a Peking telegram, the Diplomatic Corps at a meeting Monday decided to urge the Peking Government to hasten the action of the Chinese Government with reference to the deportation of enemy aliens and to make a formal request that the embargo on the exportation of rice be raised for Manchuria.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN BATTLE GOING IN LATTER'S FAVOR

Attempt To Regain Russian Territory Fails And Fighting Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 27.—Serious fighting, according to a report from Brest-Litovsk, occurred between the Russians and Rumanians on the 26th in the vicinity of Galatz. The 9th and a portion of the 10th Siberian Divisions attempted to break through in order to regain Russian territory, from which they are cut off by the Rumanians. Heavy artillery and also the monitors on the Danube were engaged. The attempts of the Russians, so far, have failed. Fighting continues.

Raid On Mannheim Causes Peace Riot

Panic In City As Allied Planes Drop Bombs As Reprisal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—A telegram from Geneva says that travellers from Mannheim state that the British air-raid on the 24th caused a tremendous panic. People rushed into the street half-clothed and an angry crowd collected, after the departure of the raiders, shouting for peace.

Ministers Approve Exile Of Chang Hsun

Diplomatic Corps Decides He Be Deported To Remote Island, Is Report

The banishment of Chang Hsun to some remote island was decided upon by members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking Monday, it is reported. The choice of the place is to be left to the discretion of the Chinese and Dutch authorities.

Britain Pays Damages To Holland For Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 26.—It is announced that Great Britain has paid 92,976 Guilders as compensation for the material damage done in the accidental bombing of Geeritazee on April 29, by British aeroplanes.

BOMB GERMAN POSITIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The admiralty issues the following communique:—

Our naval aircraft bombed Aertrycke aerodrome and Engel Dump yesterday. Clouds rendered observation of the results difficult. All our machines returned.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 12
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
For Liverpool	
Talthybius	Jan. 24
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Matoppo	Dec. 1
For San Francisco	
Colombia	Jan. 3
Siberia Maru	Jan. 7
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 25
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Dec. 29
Javary	Jan. 2
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 16

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		2.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily a.m.	p.m
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipae	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vaper and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} — Midnight, 13^{30} — 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
20^{00}	8^{35}	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22^{30}	19^{00}	10^{00}
23^{45}	11^{12}	625	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19^{05}	17^{00}	7^{00}
23^{50}	11^{17}	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19^{00}	16^{55}	7^{10}
0^{00}	11^{25}	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19^{00}	16^{45}	7^{00}
1^{10}	5^{20}	23^{10}	524	arr. Mukden dep.	23^{01}	. .	10^{40}

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
7^{15}	11^{30}	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17^{05}	16^{12}
7^{35}	11^{40}	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	16^{35}	16^{02}
7^{45}	12^{00}	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16^{31}	15^{47}
11^{33}	15^{09}	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13^{33}	12^{21}
14^{57}	17^{46}	—	148	dep. Tsehow dep.	—	10^{48}	9^{33}
16^{01}	20^{21}	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	9^{30}	6^{40}
7.	:	—	220	:	—	5.	
8^{30}	20^{31}	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7^{30}	18^{12}
10^{09}	22^{31}	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	6^{01}	15^{43}
13^{30}	0^{33}	—		arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	3^{49}	13^{11}
13^{15}	0^{48}	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	3^{30}	12^{28}
15^{33}	3^{15}	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1^{30}	10^{23}
18^{16}	4^{30}	—	—	arr. Tsuchowfu dep.	—	23^{30}	8^{30}
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6^{30}	4^{57}	—	—	dep. Tsuchowfu arr.	—	23^{30}	20^{07}
11^{05}	8^{30}	—	528	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19^{35}	14^{42}
12^{05}	8^{40}	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19^{45}	14^{32}
16^{57}	11^{52}	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16^{45}	9^{33}
18^{48}	13^{30}	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15^{30}	7^{25}

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	14^{30}	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14^{30}	. .
20^{00}	14^{30}	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14^{15}	6^{30}
7^{00}	21^{30}	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7^{05}	23^{00}

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
9^{30}	13^{35}	21^{30}	d. Yanchowfu a.	6^{30}	12^{30}	20^{00}	5^{30}	11^{10}	18^{00}	d. Lincheng a.	8^{10}	14^{10}	21^{00}
10^{32}	14^{35}	22^{30}	a. Tsiningchow d.	5^{30}	11^{35}	18^{30}	6^{30}	12^{10}	19^{00}	a. Tsochuang d.	7^{30}	13^{30}	19^{30}

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	16.25	17.15	21.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	12.06	12.30	14.06	18.15	20.02	1.02	TIENTSIN								
WUSIH .....dep.	10.53	10.24	12.54	13.16	15.54	19.37	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.45		
CHANGCHOW dep.	8.50	11.52	13.54	14.18	16.43	..	21.25	3.10	TIENTSIN								
TANYANG ....dep.	9.35	12.40	14.45	15.10	17.45	..	..	..	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.56	12.58	14.59	15.27	18.02	..	..	6.04	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.16	16.00	16.30	19.50	..	..	6.50	PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.35.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	14.20	18.25	
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	8.50	10.10	13.30	16.06	19.16	
TIENTSIN									TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.39	14.12	16.41	19.58	
CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	10.34	13.18	13.06	17.39	20.20		
TIENTSIN									WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.45	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.31	..	
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	19.00	21.00	..	

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	4.10	7.30	10.00	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	4.21	7.41	10. 6	12.36	4 13	15.41	17.41	
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15 15	16 55	18 .5	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	4.16	8.05	10 41	13.00	4.31	16 35	18 35	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkau ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....									
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16 50	....	18 24	....	....									
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Zahkau ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
									Jessfield ..... dep	...	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
									Shanghai North ... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15	
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

We beg to give notice that a delivery order issued by us in favor of the Ching Chong Match Factory on March 8th, 1917, No. A371 for 163 packages marked:

A T S/5A C S

1 up

on account of which 150 packages were delivered on September 3rd, 1917, has been lost and a new delivery order No. A1774 for the balance of 13 packages has this day been issued, and the original order No. A371 is consequently declared null and void.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.
16690

Notice of Removal

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY
have this day moved into their new offices
2A KIUKIANG ROAD
(first floor of the International Bank Building)
16689

WANTED MOTOR CARS

Old and Discarded Cars. Full particulars required as to maker, seating accommodation, age, condition of car, tyres, chassis and mechanical parts, specification of motor and other parts, and photo of car. Purchases are for ports outside of China, and prices must be rock-bottom.

"SPEED,"
c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

The Cathay Trust Limited
(in liquidation)

NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

Notce is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.
F. N. MATTHEWS, "
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.
16647

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16666

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太 W 公 司 平 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

S/S "Harold Dollar"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 2nd, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
16680

The well-known baritone
PROF. G. ZALSMAN

has arrived in Shanghai from his concert-tour, and is prepared to receive pupils for singing and voice production.

Those desirous to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity should apply to:

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
6 Avenue Edward VII.
Tel. 462.
16672

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

"V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from)
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES
20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

New Provisions

English Ham, $1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Motor Delivery Service

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1183-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

BILL SMITH

"There is nothing in the world so good that it can't be made better; the manufacturer who doesn't improve his product steadily is sure to get left."

Crawford's "Special Reserve" Scotch Whisky is mild, no harmful after effects

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

District Grand Lodge
MASS. CONST'N
CHINA MASONIC DISTRICT

The Annual Meeting of this District Grand Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, January 30th, at 9 o'clock.

All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

E. SHANSTROM,
D. G. Secretary, Act.
16670

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
Exhibition of British official

WAR FILMS
IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet
The Battle of Arras
The Advance of the Tanks,
etc., etc., etc.,
AND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Thursday, 7th February, 1918, at 9 p.m.

Seats $3, $2 and $1.

MATINEE
Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

	Adults	Children
Circle	$3.00	$1.00
Stalls (reserved)	2.00	0.50
" (unreserved)	1.00	0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.
16624

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.
Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES
Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

VENUS
Copying & Drawing Pencils
Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

NOTICE
The management of
THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
announce that they will hold a
Cabaret Dinner and Dance
in their new ball room on the nights of
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, Feb. 6th, 7th, & 8th
Commencing at 9 p.m.
They will present Russia's Celebrated Dancer and Producer
IVAN BANKOFF
and
AIMEE MAYNARD
of Australia
in a series of Russian Cossack, Texas Tommy, and Solo Dances, and
BONNY AND FREEMAN
"The pair with the twinkling feet"
American Singers and Exponents of Modern and Eccentric Dancing. These artists will appear at intervals during the entire evening. Table reservations can be made in advance by applying to the Hotel Office.
Admission $3.00, including Dinner.

Hill's Special Offer of Guaranteed Hosiery!
6 pairs Silk Stockings for 6 months!

We guarantee our "MONARCH" Art Silk Holeproof Stockings on the following conditions: We do not sell less than 6 pairs of one style, size or colour to a customer. They are to be changed 3 times each week. If any of these stockings wear through within 6 months from day of purchase we will replace each worn pair with a new pair, absolutely free of charge.

Price, $1.46 per pair. Offer holds good until Feb. 15, 1918.

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE
119 Szechuen Road.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, competent lady stenotypist for employment with American firm. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.
16685

EXPERIENCED interpreter, with good business connection, wanted by a lawyer. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
16663 J.31.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, one office room, centrally located, size 32'×20'. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
16644 F.2.

OFFICE to sub-let: two rooms on ground floor, central location, moderate rental. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.
16642 J.30.

LOST

STRAYED or stolen, Airdale dog from vicinity of Avenue Joffre and Ferguson Road. Reward, if return to R. H. Parker, 700 Avenue Joffre.
16686 F.1.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

UNFURNISHED FLAT for rent, Central. In good condition, complete with fixtures, taxes paid. Four rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.
16688 F.1.

CENTRAL: To let, a small furnished room with bathroom attached. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.
16675

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. $70 per month. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
16668 F.1.

WANTED early February, two bachelors or married couple to join in most comfortable home. Good table and service. Rooms adapted for two friends. Delightful garden and tennis, 23 Weihawei Road.
16674 J.31.

TO LET: Central, furnished rooms, board optional. Apply 3, Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.
16615 J.30.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.
16587 J.31.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, from February 1st, No. 7, Barchet Road. For further particulars apply to C. M. Myers, 9 Hankow Road.
16654

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished flat with kitchen, or small house, preferably vicinity Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.
16677 F.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT and experienced lady steno-typist seeks permanent position. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
16684

POSITION WANTED by Chinese, immediately. Speaks and writes perfect English, Experienced in office routine and translation work. Is steno-typist. Good reference. Address: 125 Cunningham Road.
16687 J.31.

SUPERINTENDENT of Reinforced Concrete Construction, many years' experience in U.S., open for engagement. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.
16679 J.31.

A LADY desires position as housekeeper, or look after gentleman's mess (understands cooking very well). Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.
16683 J.31.

WANTED: Position by Neutral fully acquainted with tunneling, timbering and blasting operations, also concrete. Can draw plans and has superintended building work in China. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.
16678 J.30.

WANTED: Position by qualified office man, Accounts, insurance, Marine and Fire, general office routine, several foreign languages, hard working, reasonable pay. Offers to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.
16678 J.30.

SECRET SERVICE: Secret service undertaken by qualified foreign detective. Strict secrecy observed. Government testimonials. Principal languages spoken. Communicate with "Secret Service" care of THE CHINA PRESS, in first instance.
16678 J.30.

ENGLISH speaking teacher seeks position in Chinese school. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
16625 F.2.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Chinese teacher, speaking English, wishes to teach more European gentlemen Mandarin or Shanghai dialect. Apply to 1215-A, Boone Road.
16687 J.31.

UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.
16552 J.30.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: A rebuilt Underwood typewriter, practically as good as new. Price $110. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
16676

FOR SALE: Motor-boat, 25'×5'×2' draft, open runabout type, canvas awning for use in rain, 4-cylinders 4-cycle 22 h.p. motor Baldridge reversing gear, usual fittings. For further particulars and price, please apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
16656 F.2.

FOR SALE: Perfectly round Red Pearl, recently extracted from large Shellfish at Manila. Unique specimen. Size of very large pea. Either set in gold ring or without setting. Communicate with Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.
16678 J.30.

FOR SALE: A splendid stamp collection in three volumes. $1,500 or best offer. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.
16666 J.30.